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Aid to Britain Bill Passes; OPM Settles Two Strikes; RAF Bombs German Cities

The World's Day—March 24, 1941

Washington: Senate Passes British Aid Bill

The Senate passed, 67-9, and sent to President Roosevelt a $7,000,000,000 appropriation to finance the Administration's all-out British aid program.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt had signed into law two bills authorizing a $340,526,383 naval public works program, including funds for developments at Guam and Samoa in the Pacific and at the naval and air bases in the Atlantic acquired from Great Britain.

Reversing a previous vote, the Senate approved a proposal to permit Navy purchases of canned corned beef from Argentina.

Extension of the Bituminous Coal Act for another two years when the law expires April 26 has been agreed on by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported that loans and deposits of Government insured banks totaled $18,398,000 during 1940, the highest figure since the Corporation was formed.

To provide additional men for the proposed two-ocean navy, the House passed legislation to authorize an increase in the Navy's permanent enlistment strength from 191,000 to 232,000.

A Senate appropriations subcommittee approved today an $800,000 subsidy to enable the American Export Lines, Inc., to establish a new trans-Atlantic airline service.

Strikes: OPM Achieves Two Settlements

Settlement of strikes in two defense plants was achieved over the week end by the Office of Production Management, while storm clouds remained over other defense production fronts:

Edgewater, N. J.—C. I. O. workers under an OPM request returned to work at the Aluminum Company of America plant and agreed to continue negotiations over wage demands.

Los Angeles—At the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation, whose production is essential to eight aircraft plants, a 10-day strike was ended under an OPM request as C. I. O. workers returned to work and agreed to continue negotiation of wage demands after an agrement was reached on wage demands. Other demands are to be discussed peacefully.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee called upon its members to strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant if an opposing employee group attempts to hold an election.

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company shut down its Lincoln plant, due to a shortage of automobile frames from the strike-bound Midland Steel Company.

Chicago—A. F. of L. organizers claimed that 3,000 workers returned to work at the International Harvester Works here, ending a work stoppage dating from Feb. 28. The returning workers were protected with a court injunction against mass picketing, and by 700 policemen. They were heckled by striking C. I. O. workers. [Other strike news: Page 6.]

War Summary: RAF Bombs Berlin, Hannover

A British raid on Berlin climaxed attacks carried out by R. A. F. bombers on targets Kiel and Hanover, and on the Nazi-held Channel ports. [Page 4.]

A lull for Britons interrupted the Nazi Luftwaffe's intensified air raiding as two nights and a day passed with only light attacks.

Nazi submarines were claimed in Berlin to have sunk an additional 60,000 tons of British merchant shipping.

British forces, working north from Kenya, captured Neghelli, an important road-junction in southern Ethiopia, 275 miles from Addis Ababa, but with fairly open road all the way there. [Page 7.]

In British Somaliland, the country was declared under British control as far inland as Hargeisa, about 100 miles inland.

New England: Walworth Employees Strike

Seven hundred workers struck at the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, making pipe fittings and valves for the Navy. [Page 11.]

Two men were given jail sentences after an alleged attempt to influence a juror in the bribery trial of Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge. [Page 13.]

Wage increases totaling $7,500,000 a year became effective today for 80,000 New England cotton textile workers. [Page 11.]

With exception of about 4,000 men scheduled for call before June 30, no more New England youths are likely to be drafted until November. [Page 11.]

Legislative sentiment in favor of Boston's $19,400,000 Central Artery traffic bill is rising; delay in date of hearing helps proponents. [Up and Down Beacon Hill. Page 13.]

A large wind-driven turbine generator of electric power neared completion in Vermont. [Page 12.]

Americas: NDLMB Commissions Signed

Aboard U. S. S. Benson (AP)—President Roosevelt announced he had taken the last formal step in formation of the Defense Labor Mediation Board by signing the commissions of 11 members. Cruising in warm southern waters aboard the yacht Potomac, he further interrupted his fishing long enough to sign several bills.

Far East: U. S. Closes Naval Defense Areas

Two American naval defense areas, one in Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, the other at Kodiak Island, Alaska, were closed to foreign shipping in an executive order, to be effective in 90 days.

Japanese blockade of Central and South China will be extended to Kitchios and Hongsai Bays, north of Bias Bay, isolating all serviceable ports in that part of China, a Domei report said.

United States Ambassador Grew, dean of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo, protested against recent physical attacks on foreign diplomats. Japanese said they were very sorry. [Page 7.]

Japanese claimed the important Kwantung ports of Swabue and Chaoyang, north of Hong Kong, as troops landed under the guns of Nipponese warships.

On Hainan Island, both Chinese and Japanese dispatches said, sharp fighting has developed between the Chinese and the Japanese occupying forces.

In the Balkans: Yugoslavia Yields to Axis

Yugoslavia prepared to yield to the Nazi demands for an accord giving German troops free passage through the country and virtually bringing Yugoslavia within the German economic system. [Page 1.]

Despite angry protests in many parts of Serbia, the Regent was reported to have succeeded in obtaining a Cabinet willing to give unanimous consent to submission to the Reich, and delegates were expected to go to Vienna to sign the accord today.

Reaction in Russia to the new German advance in the Balkans was stated to take the form of an open declaration, to be made immediately, of the intention of giving Turkey all possible aid short of war.

Anti-Axis Yugoslavs were reported to be already planning the organization of an anti-Axis Government abroad.

Yusoke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, conferred with Soviet officials in Moscow and was reported to have seen British and French Ambassadors. He is en route to Berlin. [Page 5.]

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Parole Reform Plan Drafted For Bay State

Longer service for board members and increase in salaries recommended by inquiry board.

Complete reorganization of the Massachusetts parole system, including appointment of commissioners for terms of 15 years and giving them substantial salary increases, was recommended in the report of the special commission named to investigate pardons and paroles today.

The report was made by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, chairman of the special commission. He presented it before a hearing of the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Insisting that parole work should be lifted above politics, Senator Hunt, and other supporters of the proposed changes, including State Commissioner of Corrections Arthur T. Lyman, asserted that longer terms and salaries ranging from $5,000 a year for two women members, $7,000 for two men members, and $9,000 for the chairman, would serve to attract higher types of workers.

At present, members of the Parole Board are chosen for five years and are paid $2,200 for the two women, $4,500 for the two men, and $5,000 for the chairman.

Need of Experts Stressed

Senator Hunt expressed the opinion in his report that the present board is able and efficient, but that parole work is judicial in character and requires the services of experts who make it their exclusive field.

Miss Katherine Lyford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, approving of most of the special commission's report, said she favored longer terms and higher pay, but not so long as 15 years, or so high as $9,000.

Commissioner Lyman also took exception to that part of the proposed changes which would take control of the parole agents from his department and place them under the proposed new parole commission.

Lyman Defends Agents

Mr. Lyman asserted that the present system was working very well. He said that 70 per cent of parole violations can be traced to unemployment, and stated that 95 per cent of the 1,678 persons now under parole in Massachusetts are gainfully employed in private industry at wages totaling $90,000 a month.

This record, he said, was due in large part to the efforts of the parole agents.

Mr. Lyman said the work of parole administrators is "enormously important" and indorsed the idea of long terms and high pay to attract the highest possible type of persons interested in such work.

The special commission, of which Senator Hunt is chairman, was named by the 1939 legislative session in answer to widespread pardons scandals during the terms of former Governors James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley.

Others who indorsed the proposed changes today were: Francis G. Goodale, a member of the special commission, who pointed out that good parole is an economy because it costs only one tenth as much to keep a man on parole as in prison; Donald J. Hurley, associate counsel for the special commission; Philip G. Bowker, Mrs. Marian C. Nichols, and Cornelius Trowbridge, representing the United Prison Association of Massachusetts.

Budget for Spain Shows Big Increase

MADRID, March 24 (AP)—An increase of 1,500,000,000 pesetas (nominally $136,500,000) in the extraordinary budget, of which 636,000,000 pesetas ($57,876,000) will go to Spain's armed forces, was announced in the official bulletin today.

The War Ministry gets 405,000,000 pesetas ($36,855,000), mostly for fortification work, road building and manufacture of war materials. The Navy Ministry's 129,000,000 pesetas ($11,739,000) is earmarked for modernization and new construction. The air ministry is allotted 87,000,000 pesetas ($9,917,000).

A public works allotment of 478,000,000 pesetas ($45,498,000) will go to road building, irrigation, swamp clearing and repair of civil war damage.

Halifax to Speak in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will discuss "Great Britain and the post-war world" at a dinner of the Pilgrims of the United States here tomorrow. His speech, first since his arrival in this country Jan. 24, will be carried by NBC-Blue, CBS, and Mutual networks at 10 o'clock (E. S. T.).

G. O. P. Treasurer

© Bachrach

Sinclair Weeks

Massachusetts man named to succeed C. B. Goodspeed of Illinois.

Army to Build 604 Chapels—'Duty to God'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Reflecting the Government's deep concern for the spiritual and moral welfare of its growing citizen Army, the War Department today announced a $12,816,880 building program which will provide 604 new chapels in posts, camps and stations throughout the Nation.

"It is part of the Army's determination," the War Department explained, "to fulfill its duty to God as well as to country."

The purpose is to elevate "the recognition of the spiritual qualities of true military character."

Never before in the United States Army has there been such an undertaking and in consequence religious worship in the Army will shortly be taken out of improvised buildings and open fields and placed in appropriate settings where the soldiers of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths may hold services regularly.

"The new chapels will provide a proper place for worship and meditation," it is pointed out, "and may be used for unit gatherings of an inspirational nature for which the recreation building or theater is not deemed suitable. It has also been planned as a center where church groups and similar organizations may present welfare programs under the supervision and with the co-operation of chaplains.

Like Typical Churches

"Like the church or chapel of the home community, the Army chapel will be a focal point of influence. In camp it will provide soldiers, their relatives and friends with a comforting point of orientation relating the military environment of the soldier to that of his civilian status."

In appearance the new chapels will look like the typical small church found in every community in America—the slant-roofed frame building with steeple at the front. Costing $21,200 each, they will have

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Martin Stays As Committee Head of G.O.P.

Bow to popular demand is reassuring to Willkie leadership and guards two-party system.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, who continues as Chairman of the Republican National Committee by popular demand, told Republican leaders from 48 States here today that the Republican members of Congress stand pledged to full support of all measures of national defense but would "police" the New Deal's spending of $40,000,000,000 for preparedness.

He said the Republicans would not allow the two-party system of government to be either submerged or destroyed.

Mr. Martin wanted to resign to devote all of his time to his important post as Minority Leader in the House; he tried to resign; he wasn't allowed to resign. The Republican National Committee wasn't going to have any squabbles over choosing a new National Chairman and didn't. Mr. Martin smiled, wasn't displeased at the thunderous vote of confidence which insisted upon his retention and amiably acceded.

After turning down Mr. Martin's resignation and hearing him say he would continue, the Committee selected Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts as Treasurer to succeed C. B. Goodspeed of Illinois, who resigned.

It also named William F. Knowland, National Committeeman from California, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, a post Mr. Weeks had held along with the assistant treasuryship.

Although westerners reportedly had been interested in naming a Treasurer from their section of the country, they presented no name for it.

Members said that the Committee probably would authorize Mr. Martin to select an executive director or assistant chairman to carry on the bulk of the Committee's work.

Re-establishes Willkie Leadership

Whatever movement there may have been afoot to dethrone Wendell L. Willkie from his position of organization influence—and it has occasionally peered out from corners in recent weeks—has now folded up, and from corridor conversation it is evident that the defeated presidential nominee has lately gained considerable from within his Party.

There is growing evidence that Mr. Willkie's complete and forthright support of the Administration's main foreign policies has by now turned up substantial rank-and-file backing and this is apparent in the attitude of the national committeemen.

Despite the basic conflict in foreign policy between the co-operationist views of Mr. Willkie and the isolationist views of the Republican Majority in Congress, all plans—or hopes—of installing

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Yugoslavia to Join Axis Despite Growing Protest; Soviet Support for Turks

Wide World

Anthony Eden **Sukru Saracoglu**

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain and Turkey to discuss the Balkan situation recently is symbolic of the close ties between the two Nations. This picture was taken in Ankara when Foreign Minister Eden was greeted by Foreign Minister Saracoglu. At the left is Sir John S. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who accompanied Mr. Eden on his tour.

Opponents of alliance with Hitler may form Government-in-exile to continue fight.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 24 (AP)—An unofficial but reliable source said today that Turkey and Soviet Russia would publish simultaneously at midnight a "common declaration of friendship." The declaration, it was said, will mean Russian aid for Turkey "by every means short of war" if she is attacked by Germany." The declaration, it was said, will contain assurance that if Turkey is obliged to fight, Russia will maintain "benevolent neutrality" toward it with reciprocal Turkish assurances to the Soviet.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 24 (AP)—Although Yugoslavia was torn by internal discord, its Government patched up a Cabinet crisis and a special train got up steam today to carry its emissaries to Vienna and full junior partnership in the three-power Axis military alliance.

A communiqué announced that the Cabinet split over prospective adherence to the Axis had been settled and that two new ministers already had assumed their new duties — Dragomir Ikonitch as Minister of Public Welfare and Caslav Nikitovitch as Minister of Agriculture.

A third Serb Minister who was reported unofficially to have resigned—Minister of Justice Milan Constantinovitch—apparently had been persuaded to reconsider and remain with the Government. His resignation had never been acknowledged officially.

"Free Yugoslavia" Planned

There were indications that anti-Axis leaders in Yugoslavia were planning to organize "free" committees outside the country, in much the same manner as other Governments of German-invaded countries.

Although Yugoslavia seemed lost to the pro-British, or even the neutral, camp, Britain has been making eleventh-hour efforts to stave off its partnership in the Axis. Dispatches from Cairo stated that the British Minister to Belgrade had appealed to the Government in writing not to "betray" Yugoslavia in the face of rising public opinion.

[A Reuters, British news agency, report from Belgrade said today that an important movement of German troops in the Struma River Valley was underway toward the Greek frontier. Large formations have been seen advancing rapidly southward since yesterday afternoon, the dispatch said.]

Yugoslavia's two new Ministers, Mr. Ikonitch and Mr. Nikitovitch, as well as Mr. Constantinovitch, initialed the Axis adherence plan in early afternoon, and indications were that formal adherence would come tomorrow in Vienna.

Special Train Ready

The special train was to carry Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch to Vienna, accompanied by Viktor von Heeren, German Minister to Yugoslavia, and other officials.

As the new ministers were being sworn in by orthodox priests, the Vice-Chairman of the Serb Peasant Party, Milos Tupanjanin, presented a letter to Premier Cvetkovitch containing the resignation of six more Senators of his party.

Mr. Tupanjanin said the instant Yugoslavia signs the three-power pact Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslavia's first Minister to Moscow since the World War, would resign his post. He is expected to return and lead an opposition fight which anti-Nazis announced early today would continue no matter what action the Government took.

[High diplomatic quarters declared tonight that Soviet Russia, bound to Germany by non-aggression and commercial accords, had forbidden export of oil to the Reich since March 1, the day Bulgaria joined the Axis and German troops poured onto Bulgarian soil.]

Future Anti-Axis Plans

It is assumed that any resistance after Yugoslavia becomes an Axis partner would have to be directed from outside the country or very surreptitiously within its borders.

One possibility was that Mr. Gavrilovitch would go to London to organize a "loyal Yugoslav Committee" and perhaps eventually head a British-recognized Government-in-Exile. This speculation was advanced by Mr. Gavrilovitch's friends.

It was pointed out that Senator Veceslav Vilder, a representative of the other opposition party in Yugoslavia, the Independent Democrats, already had fled to Istanbul, Turkey, where he plans to organize opposition to the Axis.

Yugoslavia in grip of growing pressure: Page 7.

Yugoslavia Feels Grip Of World Pressure

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Yugoslavia has been facing a heavy German barrage of threats and promises.

Serbian opinion is strongly opposed to any capitulation to Germany. This is shown in the protests of army leaders, students, the Orthodox Church, and from citizens of various parts of the country against the plan to sign up with the Axis. But little has been heard from Croatia.

In Belgrade, there has been a race between Cabinet reconstruction and increasing public opposition. As the cabinet crisis has apparently been ended by the replacement of two of the three resigned ministers, and the return to office of the third, Justice Minister Milan Constantinovitch, some kind of a pact with Germany no doubt will be signed.

Meanwhile strong British-American diplomatic pressure has been placed upon Belgrade over the week end to resist German threats to sign a new pact. There were indications that the two great powers were prepared to give practical and immediate help to a threatened Yugoslavia.

Democracies Warn

Russia was reported to have added its influence, urging Yugoslavia to resist and promising Turkey not to embarrass that country should its relations with a third power, namely Germany, deteriorate.

British and American ministers in Belgrade left Prince Paul in no uncertainty regarding the democracies' attitude. This also was given in Serb and Croat radiocasts from London which have emphasized Greece's heroic struggle and the fact that Britain is as ready to help Yugoslavia as it was to help Greece, especially now that the North African campaign has been settled and increased aid is forthcoming from the United States following passage of the Lend-Lease Act.

The Soviet assurances to Turkey, if correct, do not mean the signing of a nonaggression pact. That already exists. But they do mean a reaffirmation of conditions placing Soviet-Turk relations on a firmer basis. Russian aid to Yugoslavia primarily would be moral support, which is important on account of close Serbian-Russian racial and historical ties.

However German pressure is the more difficult to resist since it marks not the beginning, but the climax of activities which have been carried on for years.

During that period, Germany has attained almost complete control of Yugoslavia economically, while simultaneously and systematically fostering dissensions between various sections of the country.

The greatest tragedy in the present situation is that Yugoslavia is less the "land of South Slavs" than it is the "kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes." The Germans have played skilfully upon the misunderstandings among these three peoples as well as upon the feelings of the large German minority of 513,000 persons.

Never was the motto of old Serbia more applicable: "Samo sloga Serbina spasava"—through unity alone can Serbia be saved—if for "Serbia" is substituted "Yugoslavia."

Text of Offer

The text of the German offer to Yugoslavia, which was published here from a reliable source, contains two parts.

The first which is open and apparently innocuous, states that Yugoslavia will not help militarily or otherwise any Axis enemies and, in return, will have its frontiers guaranteed by the Axis.

The other four clauses, however, which were intended to be kept secret, include an agreement whereby Yugoslavia will allow "passage of war material and hospital supplies in the north-south railroad without any right of control and without hindrance."

Secondly Yugoslavia's national economy will be brought into harmony with the economic system of the Reich.

The Reich obviously desires an agreement not merely to safeguard itself should it march into Greece, but in order to use Yugoslavia in case of such an attack. To allow the required uncontrolled transit along the Vardar Valley into Greece obviously is a violation of Yugoslav sovereignty and could be interpreted by Greece as a hostile act and the violation of the Yugoslav-Greek treaty.

Incidentally it is interesting to note that Germany would have to advance more than 20 miles into

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Britain Has War and Revolution Too

'Inside the War'
Eighteenth of a Series

By Mallory Browne

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24 — Britain not only is fighting a war, it is going through a revolution at the same time.

Just when, where and how the war will be won still is obscure. But one fact already emerges clearly: England today is a different country from the England of two years ago. And England after this war is bound to be still more drastically changed.

What will it be like?

To restate the question as it often was put to me in the United States during a recent visit: "What kind of a Britain are we helping? How is it changing now and what will it be after the war? Is Britain going socialist? Is there any danger of it going National Socialist?

In search of the answer to these questions, I have talked to all kinds of persons in various parts of the country including industrial workers, farmers, labor leaders, Conservatives, Communists, Liberals, two of the Labor representatives in the Cabinet, social workers and women leaders.

In Midst of Revolution

There is not the slightest doubt in my opinion, after a comprehensive survey, that Britain is in the midst of a revolution. It is, however, a typically British revolution. This means that it is not violent, it is not extreme, it is not sudden, the people are not fully aware of it. But it is profound, it is social as well as economic, it is political as well as social, and it is permanent and not merely a temporary effect of the war.

It is a revolution in the sense that it already has wrought radical changes in Britain's social status. But it is typically and characteristically British in that it does not break with tradition. It is a revolution in that it is effectively overturning certain established privileged positions. But it is peculiarly British in that it is doing so gradually, even gently.

Socially, one great change that is under way is a tremendous leveling process. It would not be true to say that classes in England are being abolished. They are not. And they are not going to be in this generation at least. But what is happening is a marked diminishing of the difference between the classes. The class system will, in all probability, survive both the war and the changes that will follow it. But it will be much modified.

The chief reason for this is that this is proving to be a war in which all classes of the population are equally engaged. Bombing is a great leveler.

I went to dinner recently with a titled lady who slept almost every night in a basement in what had been the servants' dining room. Her maids occupied adjoining beds. The servants' living room in the basement—and I might point out the symbolic fact that basement quarters are the most desirable so long as night bombing goes on—was occupied by an elderly evacuee couple from the lower East Side of London, and my titled hostess who has become genuinely fond of them in the several months they have been there, embraced them both affectionately before retiring.

Furthermore, the Air Raid Patrol and the Home Guard have accentuated this sentiment of equality before danger and of equality of service when the country is in peril.

It is a fairly common occurrence in the Home Guard to have former colonels, and even generals, in the ranks with gardeners, chauffeurs, and house boys. Squire and farm laborer frequently find themselves standing a midnight antiparachute watch alone together. A plumber and a banker, for example sometimes are thrown together on the same beat as air-raid wardens.

During actual bombing raids, there have been countless instances of complete absence of any "class consciousness." Unquestionably there is a new friendliness, a new comradeship, a new universal kindliness and warmth abroad in Britain today which, in the end,

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Be Prepared

By S. F. Porter

Financial Columnist of the New York Post

With knowledge as your weapon, with determination as your shield, with the spirit of freedom as your guide, you, Mr. and Mrs. America, can and will be prepared for anything!

In "If War Comes to the American Home," Robert M. McBride & Co., publishers

"America: Slave or Free?" Eighteenth Article: Page 3

Treasury Begins Study Of Aid-Bill Revenue

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—With passage of the $7,000,000,000 British aid-appropriation bill by the Senate today, 67 to 8, President Roosevelt will receive by the end of the week legislation appropriating or authorizing expenditures of some $15,000,000,000 to run in the course of the next few years.

To meet this unprecedented strain Treasury officials today began a study of telegraphic income tax reports from collectors all over the country to determine the form of next year's bigger income tax, even as the Senate began debate on the biggest of the British-aid appropriations, already enacted by the House.

Senate leaders were intent also on placating Argentina in continuance of the "good-neighbor" policy through a parliamentary maneuver designed to let the Navy buy 2,000,000 cans of Argentine beef. Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia today asked the Senate to correct its Journal including his name on the roll call and showing that the proposal was actually approved last week, 33 to 32, instead of being a 32-32 tie which Vice-President Wallace failed to break by his absence. Senator Russell had no difficulty in carrying through this maneuver striking from the naval bill a restriction on the beef purchase. House confirmation is still necessary to lift the restriction.

Postal Subsidy Restored

In another connected defense development, a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee reported out the $1,146,000,000 Treasury-Post Office bill after putting back an $800,000 subsidy to permit the American Export Lines to compete with Pan American Airways on the trans-Atlantic route. This has been omitted from the bill in the House.

The huge expenditures contained in recent defense measures and appropriation bills stumulated talk of new taxes and many of today's speeches included such forecasts. In printing the House-approved $7,000,000,000 bill the Senate committee today made public part of the testimony before the subcommittee which conducted two days secret hearings on the measure.

The OPM Director General, William S. Knudsen, estimated in the testimony that 3,000,000 men will be employed in defense industries by the end of the summer. The Budget Director, Harold D. Smith, told the committee that Britain had spent or obligated $2,700,000,000 for defense equipment in the United States by Jan. 1.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that no final decision on number of planes, tanks, ships or other weapons purchased with the new fund, to be released to Britain or its Allies would be made until the materials came off the production line.

The President, Mr. Knox said, had set up an interdepartmental committee of Secretaries Cordell Hull, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Knox to handle the release of all war materials to foreign governments.

Useful to United States

Secretary Stimson mentioned the tax program briefly during his testimony, saying that if Congress made the full $7,000,000,000 available in cash, a tax plan can be more definitely based upon such an appropriation. He said that 95 per cent of the materials to be purchased under the war-aid program are for weapons and munitions which could be used in our own Army and which would thus be vitally useful to this Nation in case we were ever left alone to defend the Western Hemisphere."

He said the other 5 per cent would be weapons of purely British type, but that the plants producing these—such as .303 rifles—could be transformed to the production of .30-caliber size rifles in about three months.

Mr. Knudsen said that, after the Nation surmounts the problem of tooling and learning, "there isn't any question in my mind that we can make twice as much as anybody else can make; and I say that advisedly."

Knudsen's Testimony

"I have been in the countries over there," he said. "I have seen the plants. I have operated plants over there; and when it comes to getting tooled up, after we do that over here you won't have to be concerned about the output, I am quite sure."

Mr. Knudsen told the Committee that if Congress makes the full $7,000,000,000 immediately available in cash, it will facilitate quicker and cheaper production of war materials. This would not be so if the outlay were broken up into several appropriations, he said.

Along with the $7,000,000,000 in this bill Congress this week will send the President a huge naval supply bill approximating with supplemental expenditures nearly $4,000,000,000 (now passed by both Houses), and a second $4,000,000,000 supplemental defense bill stressing chiefly army and aviation expenses passed by the House March 21.

Demands came from Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin that steep taxes be immediately imposed to carry these colossal expenditures.

Army Opposes Separate Unit For Air Force

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Undertaking a new almost tenfold expansion of the Air Corps, the War Department has turned thumbs down again on a congressional proposal to transform it into a separate force like Germany's Luftwaffe.

Opposing a bill by Senator Bennet C. Clark (D) of Missouri, to establish a semi-independent air force and set up a new overall department of national defense, Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson of the War Department said the course of the European war had demonstrated that all operations must be under a single commander.

"Although Germany has a separate air force," Mr. Patterson wrote the Senate Naval Committee, "it has thoroughout maintained this essential unity of military control directly under the head of the Government, who has his own Chief of Staff."

Secretary Frank Knox noted that the Navy as well as the Army had opposed the proposed defense reorganization for years.

Air officials said March 22 that the Army Air Corps of 800,000 officers and men which Congress was told the War Department contemplated would approach in size those of Germany and Great Britain.

The Nazi force is believed to number more than a million, and Britain's is understood to be approaching that figure. By contrast the American Army's is only slightly more than 100,000 but is being enlarged steadily from its total of 17,600 officers and men authorized only a few years ago.

Of all the Army's branches, only the infantry now exceeds the air corps in size.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the House in testimony published March 21 on the $4,073,810,000 fifth supplemental defense appropriation, that the air force goal now was 800,000, more than twice the figure in earlier War Department plans. In a force of that size, approximately 80,000 would be pilots, by the existing ratio.

More Than 20 Legislatures Face Changes in Motor Laws

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Numerous automobile traffic regulation proposals—ranging from attempts to gain enforcement uniformity to drastic speed rate changes—are pending in more than a score of the Nation's State Legislatures.

A survey by the Associated Press of such proposed legislation showed the lawmakers of at least four States—Maryland, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts—have the uniformity question before them.

The Maryland proposal would set up a state commission to investigate motor vehicle regulations in an effort to bring the State's laws more into line with those in other States.

The Ohio bill, already passed by the Senate, is designed to make the State's traffic laws conform with those of other States, and would standardize traffic rules, signals, and signs throughout Ohio.

Traffic changes pending in Maine tend toward similarity to the laws of other States, while several pending bills in Massachusetts would adopt trucking laws parallel to those in neighboring States.

Speed regulation bills are awaiting action in at least seven States.

Proposed Changes

Changes suggested included:

Oregon—Increase the speed limit from 45 to 55 miles an hour.

Kansas—Fix the limit at 65 miles an hour in the day time, 55 at night. Kansas has no speed limits at present.

California—Make 60 miles an hour prima facie evidence of speeding. The limit now is 45 miles. Sponsors of the change contend the existing law is indefinite because it gives an arrested person opportunity to show that his speed of 45 miles an hour or more was not reckless driving.

Pennsylvania—Permit a maximum speed of 70 miles an hour on the State's new four-lane turnpike.

Delaware—Increase speed limits. The present maximum outside of built-up communities is 45 miles an hour on all roads. The pending measure proposes to fix a 50-mile limit on two-lane roads, 55 on dual highways.

Maine—Fix speed limit at 55 miles an hour on open highways.

Maryland—Provided severe penalties for motorists driving 85 or more miles an hour.

Meanwhile Utah's Legislature has enacted a law increasing from 50 to 60 miles the maximum speed limit for day driving. The night speed limit of 50 miles an hour remains unchanged.

Trucking Laws

Truck legislation is pending in some States, while in Arkansas the legislators already have passed a bill providing for a $10 fee for each oversize truckload on the State's highways.

An Iowa measure, pending before both the House and Senate would tax trucks and busses of over four tons.

A New York proposal would authorize the State's Public Service Commission to restrict highway use by motor carriers on Sundays and holidays. Meanwhile the Vermont House rejected a bill which would have barred trucks from the highways from Saturday noon to Sunday night.

In Colorado a measure is pending which would increase the load and length limits for trucks—a subject the Tennessee Legislature recently disposed of by passing a bill increasing the weight limit from 24,000 to 28,000 pounds.

Numerous other traffic proposals are pending in the various legislative bodies. Wisconsin's Legislature has for study a bill which would legalize the use of blood tests as evidence of drunken driving, and write into law a new charge of "negligent homicide" for use against drivers who escape prosecution for manslaughter.

This measure is being sponsored by the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association whose members contend it is difficult to obtain manslaughter convictions which carry prison terms. The new law would permit lesser penalties.

Mexico Takes Possession Of Spanish Steamship

MEXICO, D. F., March 24 (AP)—Dispatches from Vera Cruz March 22 said the Mexican Navy Department had taken charge of the 7,578-ton Spanish passenger ship Manuel Arnus, tied up at Vera Cruz since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war in 1936.

The 72 crew members, the dispatches said, were evicted. The crew took the ship from the original owners, Compania Transatlantica Espanola, at the outbreak of the civil war for the use of the Republican regime. Sources here said Mexico bought the Manuel Arnus to offset her shortage of vessels.

Water on Windshield, Too

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—A campaign has been started to make big trucks wear aprons on their rear wheels to protect cars against muddy shower baths.

$112,691,456 in Building

OTTAWA—Building permits issued in 204 Canadian municipalities in 1940 totaled $112,691,456.

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They're Opera Singers Now

Winners of Radio Opera Auditions

Fortunate singers who received Metropolitan Opera contracts as winners of the sixth annual "Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air." Left to right: Mona Paulee, mezzo-soprano of Edmonton, Alberta, and Los Angeles; Lansing Hatfield, bass-baritone of Hickory, N. C., and Mary Van Kirk, contralto of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Two Women, Man Win Opera Auditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—From an original field of 700 aspirants, three young Americans today had achieved the goal of a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Congratulations from leading figures in the singing world, a $1,000 check and an operatic engagement went each to Miss Mary E. Van Kirk, contralto, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Miss Mona Paulee, mezzo-soprano, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Los Angeles, and Lansing Hatfield, bass-baritone, of Hickory, N. C.

The winners of the sixth annual Metropolitan Opera auditions out of eight finalists for the selection, were introduced to a Nation-wide radio audience by Edward Johnson, General Manager of the company, yesterday afternoon. Miss Van Kirk's song of triumph was "Weiche, Wotan, Weiche," from Wagner's "Das Rheingold"; Miss Paulee's "Elle Est la Pres de Lui," from Thomas's opera "Mignon," and Mr. Hatfield's "Vulcan's Song," from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis." Then as a trio they sang an arrangement of "Ouvre Ton Coeur" from Bizet's "Carmen."

At this point in the program, Arthur W. Steudel, President of the Sherwin-Williams Company, sponsor of the auditions, felicitated the three young people with checks and silver plaques, announcing that their success made a total of 20 graduates from the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air to be put on the Metropolitan Opera roster.

The happy conclusion to their success stories found the three young people enchanted with the top of the ladder.

"These Metropolitan people," said Miss Van Kirk for them all, "—for years I've looked up to them wondering if I'd ever be there. Today they come up and kiss you and say, 'Congratulations.' They're so grand, so simple and natural."

Miss Van Kirk, 24, will graduate from the Cleveland Institute of Music in June, ending studies which began with a high school scholarship to Oberlin College.

Miss Paulee, also 24, first worked in a bakery for $12 a week in Portland, Ore., but success in amateur night singing contests started her on a career in vaudeville, night clubs, restaurants, churches, and radio that finally brought her an understudy's place in the San Francisco Opera Company.

Mr. Hatfield at 29 has been a schoolteacher, salesman and local radio entertainer, emerging from his home-town college as a glee club singer and winning a scholarship at Peabody institute that led to engagements with the New York Oratorio Society, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, St. Louis Municipal Opera Company and in the Broadway musical, "Virginia."

'Buy Latin-American' Drive Co-operation Week Feature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The theme of "Buy Latin-American" observance of Inter-American Co-operation week was on here today following initiating speeches at the Hotel Astor yesterday, where the progress of Pan-Americanism was reviewed and greater efforts at future understanding and collaboration urged.

The week-long stressing of closer cultural and economic relations between the Western Hemisphere countries is being sponsored by the Committee for Inter-American Co-operation, 145 West 45th Street. Among speakers at the opening symposium and concert were Rafael de la Colina, Mexican Consul General in New York; Maria Marchand de Gonzales Vera of Chile; Minerva Bernandino, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Joseph F. Tenenbaum, Executive Chairman, and Dr. Robert S. Marcus, Executive Secretary of the sponsoring committee.

Señor Colina predicted that within a few months all sources of friction between the United States and Mexico would disappear. He voiced the wish that friendly relations between his country and the United States might be the "touchstone" of the whole Pan-American system.

"I think that all the things suggested here this afternoon are beginning to be carried out between the United States and Mexico," he said. "We are beginning to know each other better, and all factors are working toward better friendship."

Messages indorsing the movement were received from President Avila Camacho of Mexico and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Señora de Gonzales Vera, urging a wider cultural interchange, recommended that a United States history be translated into Spanish for use in Latin-American classrooms to give a true picture of North American culture.

Señorita Bernandino said women should take a larger part in Pan-American affairs, urging them to draw up a "plan of collaboration" whereby their sisters to the south could work for closer relationships.

Dr. Tenenbaum deplored the fact that the people of the United States "know more about what's going on in Yugoslavia than they know about what's happening in South America." United States defense, he said, is "no more nor less than Pan-American defense."

Dr. Marcus warned that the United States must do something to combat the flood of Nazi-Fascist propaganda in the Latin-American naions, recalling that the Nazis have 79 shortwave radio frequencies compared to the six of the United States.

Simultaneously the sponsoring committee began a "Buy Latin-American" campaign, urging buyers to look for Latin-American labels and ask merchants to feature such goods.

Chile Studies U. S. Doctrine Of America for Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chileans have shown particular interest in the American Senate's approval of the doctrine of nonrecognition of territorial transfers in "this hemisphere" between non-American Powers. It is pointed out that, when the motion has obtained full approval, the United States will be in a position not only to adhere to the doctrine but also to carry out an express legislative mandate.

Here, as in neighboring capitals, the phrase "this hemisphere" is accepted as a deliberate one. It is accepted, too, that, in future, the geography of the Americas will have a political definition. Naturally, while the United States does not define the meaning of these two words, there will be some uncertainty.

Tahiti Mentioned

For example: Does the area of nonrecognition extend to Tahiti, an island which France might be forced to cede to Germany? Tahiti does not pertain to the American geographical system, but to Oceania. Yet it can well be argued that its location definitely affects the security of this continent. The same might be said of the Cape Verde archipelago or the island of St. Helena, in the Atlantic.

On the basis of Chilean reaction, South Americans consider that aerial warcraft portents should be taken into consideration when defining "this hemisphere." There would be approval of the Washington motion provided that when the moment arrives for enforcing the Havana agreement the territorial interests of those countries bordering on the European colonies are taken into account.

The newspaper El Mercurio, commenting on the situation caused by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, advised the Government to be farsighted in its economic and military preparations.

Chile Has Interest

It pointed out that "Chile will be one of the nations most seriously affected by a war between the United States and Japan, owing to its position as a maritime Power in the South Pacific, to the enormous extension of its seaboard, to the chain of islands bordering its territory, to the fact that it owns the Magellan Strait, the only alternative connection to Panama between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and to our possession of raw materials essential for war."

A naval expert, Guillermo Garcia, urged that the United States lend money for the building of an aero-naval base in the Gulf of Penas, 300 miles north of the Straits. That point dominates the southern channels, according to Señor Garcia, who believed the United States would be satisfied with Chilean operation of the base. The Navy frequently exercises there.

Gorin Deported, 'Never to Return'

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Mikhail Gorin, head of the Soviet Tourist Bureau at Los Angeles who was convicted of espionage, is on his way to Russia today—never to return.

Mr. Gorin sailed for Vladivostok yesterday on the steamship Columbia. He was sentenced—to six years in prison—jointly with Hafis Salich, formerly of the United States Naval Intelligence, who is serving a four-year term for stealing Government information regarding Japan.

In fining Mr. Gorin $10,000 and setting him free, Federal Judge Ralph Jenney read a letter from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles which said:

"In view of certain important considerations of an international nature, it is the considered opinion of the State Department that it would be to the public interest of the United States for Mr. Gorin to be released on condition he leave the United States immediately and never return."

Officials declined to elaborate.

British Warship Is Reported Due at Norfolk for Repairs

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24 (AP)—The Baltimore Sun said today that authoritative sources reported a British warship heading toward the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard for repairs.

The paper said these sources did not disclose the name of the ship, but classed the vessel as a heavy cruiser drawing too much water to be handled at shipyards here.

One official at the Norfolk Yard said, when informed of the report, that he had no confirmation of such arrangements.

The first report of a British warship near American waters came last night in a radiocast from Rome.

It said a "10,000-ton British destroyer" named the London had been towed into the American port of Chester "badly in need of repairs" as a result of a clash with a German submarine. No other details were given.

The British Freighter Narragansett sailed Saturday from Chester, Pa., where it arrived a week ago for repairs and a war cargo. Crew members said the vessel had been shelled by a submarine.

At Philadelphia, Commander D. D. Mercer, Admiralty Attache of the British Consulate, said he had heard "rumors" that a damaged British cruiser would put into Norfolk for repairs "within three or four weeks."

Rear Admiral H. Pott, Naval Attache of the British Embassy at Washington, said that he knew of no British warship coming to this country for repairs "in the near future." He indicated that no such plans were likely to be made until after enactment of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation bill for the lease-lend program.

Army to Test Burlap Socks For Soldiers in Cold Spots

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A 60-cent order for a pair of socks was included by the War Department in an announcement of contracts for soldiers' clothing totaling nearly $12,000,000.

The order went to the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, Seattle. The socks, made of burlap, are to be used for experimental purposes. They are designed for use in Alaska or other cold climates.

U. S. Aid Program Urged For Migratory Workers

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare Activities for the Defense Commission, advocates a Federal grant-in-aid program as "the only practical way" to meet the transient and migratory worker relief problem.

Mr. Taft's recommendation was made in a letter to Chairman John H. Tolan (D) of California, of the Special House Committee investigating migration.

Economic Co-operation Seen in Waterway Pact

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The United States announced today an agreement with Canada which permits both Nations to build and arm naval vessels in Great Lakes Shipbuilding plants.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 24—The signing of the St. Lawrence Waterway agreement here in Ottawa represented more than an engineering project. It laid the groundwork for far greater economic co-operation between Canada and the United States than has ever been possible in the past.

Though few people noticed it in the mass of financial and economic data, the United States committed itself in the waterway negotiations to supply whatever weapons are needed for the victory of the British Commonwealth in this war. Significantly, President Roosevelt made this promise in the final diplomatic note to the Canadian Government, covering the seaway scheme. It is a promise which will mean much to Canada.

When experts of the United States Government came here to complete the St. Lawrence negotiations they found Canada committed to a war program for larger than they had realized—far larger, indeed, than the Canadian people have yet realized. That program could not be completed without the aid of the United States.

Closer Co-operation

Now that the lease-lend bill is law, now that Canada has the formal assurances of Mr. Roosevelt, it will be possible for Canada and its neighbor to work much more closely together in carrying out war programs which have the same final objective.

The first step, it is expected here, will be to rationalize and mesh still further the war production of the two countries. Until it knew how far the United States was prepared to go in the war, Canada had to make its own war production as self-contained as possible. It could not be sure, in the early stages of the war, of getting any large amount of materials, weapons or financial support from the United States. The events of the last few weeks have completely changed this situation.

Since the United States has guaranteed to supply the weapons necessary for a British victory, Canada can proceed now to concentrate more on the war production which it can most easily master, and leave the more complicated mechanical processes to the United States. As the wide picture of the war is viewed here, British victory will depend very largely on the co-ordination of British, American, and Canadian production, each Nation concentrating on the weapons that it can best make.

Co-operation Extended

Co-operation undoubtedly will go further than the factory and work bench. Canada will need the co-operation of its neighbor economically and financially, before the war is over.

The immediate problem is exchange. Canada is running behind in its total business with the United States at the rate of some $300,000,000 a year and cannot maintain this drain of American dollars. There is the best reason to believe that the United States has indicated its willingness to aid Canada in curbing this flow. The exchange situation could be rectified by several alternative measures—by American loans of money or materials, by repatriation of American securities held in Canada, by American contributions to Canadian defensive works which help to defend the entire Continent.

The next step, and it must be taken soon, will be the selection of the best method. The basic problem has completely disappeared, with the United States' decision to back the British Commonwealth, including Canada, to the point necessary to achieve victory.

Shuns Foreign Debt

American statesmen are rather surprised that Canada has not sought direct aid from the United States already. The Canadians are extremely conservative people. They do not like foreign debt. In fact, one of the Government's chief satisfactions, as stated in Parliament a few days ago, is that, through the repatriation of British securities recently, Canada's outside debts have been heavily reduced. Thus Canada has not sought loans of any sort from its neighbor.

Now it is known that if it needs them, Canada can get American aid on the most advantageous basis, and at a minimum of cost. The Canadian Government so far has made no move to accept such offers but the extent of its present commitments suggests that, before the war is over, some new form of co-operation will be needed.

If Canada finally decides to borrow in the United States in any form it will want to know first what form repayment is to take—chiefly, whether the United States will take payment in goods, in trade, after the war. This country has a horror of piling up debts which must be paid in cash when cash is so difficult to accumulate in the present world of autarchy and barter.

When the need arises, the methods can be worked out. The great fact for Canada arising out of the President's statement on the waterway scheme is that Canada can go ahead on its present vast war program without apprehension on the score of money.

If the load cannot be carried by Canada alone, the United States is ready to help its closest friend, whose safety is also the safety of its neighbor.

On the other hand, the American people can be certain from the taxation plans of the Government here that Canada will never borrow a nickel or a single weapon, it will pay cash until it has exhausted the total capacity of its taxpayers. Only as a last resort will American aid be asked or accepted, but the knowledge that it is available gives Canada new hope and confidence, makes it ready to redouble its efforts in the war."

Canada Producing 40 Planes a Week

By the Associated Press

Montreal, March 24

Canadian aviation plants are producing approximately 40 military planes a week, Ralph Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production, announced March 23.

About 7,000 skilled and semiskilled workers are employed in local plane factories—Vickers, Fairchild and Noorduyn.

St. Lawrence Project Urged By Berle as a Defense Need

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Contending that the St. Lawrence Waterway should be developed as a defense measure, Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, says there is no assurance the European war will end before the project can be completed three years hence.

"Everybody hopes that the war may be over before three years have passed," he said in an address prepared for an NBC broadcast Saturday. "But since nobody can guarantee that, we must not take any chances. We thoroughly believe that Great Britain will win this war, but we propose to be fully prepared for defense no matter what happens.

"We think that there will be total victory for peace-loving nations in Europe. But if there is not, we are going to be set for the total defense of our own country and our own hemisphere."

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress Friday an agreement negotiated with Canada for development of a deep-water route via the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Both Congress and the Canadian Parliament must approve the project before it can be undertaken.

Mr. Berle said there was already a defense need for hydro-electric power from generating stations it is proposed to construct in connection with the waterway.

But of greater importance to defense, he said, was to open Great Lakes shipyards to construction of ocean-going ships.

The Great Lakes region, he said, "is far inland and cannot be attacked. It is near the great steel plants which make the girders and hulls from which the ships are built. It is in the area where the engines which drive the ships are manufactured, and where the skilled labor is available. . . ."

Mr. Berle said the United States could start construction on a heavy cruiser at Chicago today and have the St. Lawrence seaway open before the ship could be put into commission and sent to sea.

"The moment work begins on the seaway," he said, "I expect you will find naval construction beginning in the lakes, clearing the seacoast yards for more immediate needs."

British Fliers Train in U. S.

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 24 (AP)—Bent on learning air navigation so they can help fly American-made bombers across the Atlantic, 10 young Britishers rubbed shoulders today with American Army air cadets in their first full day at Pan-American Airways' Navigators School.

Discharged from the British Army so they could come to this quiet South Florida resort to attend school, they joked with one another and their classmates as they trooped across the campus of the University of Miami.

Capt. Carl Dewey, Pan American pilot in charge of the school, predicted that "these men from England will fit right in, because their spirit is good and their attitude is right."

Ordinarily the navigation course they are taking would require six months, but since the war began the course has been intensified and condensed so that classes now are expected to finish it in 15 weeks.

Air Commodore C. C. Pirie, air attache of the British Embassy, explained that the men would be assigned to duty in England, possibly as instructors, when they arrive there. He said the Empire plans to send other groups to the school here "as rapidly as seems feasible."

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1,000,000 Want WPA Jobs As Defense Seeks Skilled Aid

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Industries are begging for workers with certain skills. Yet a million men are asking to be put on Work Projects Administration jobs and more jobless men than ever before are hunting work in many areas with big defense orders.

This is a pair of the sharply conflicting facts that Government agencies are turning up in their studies of the effect of bulging national defense orders upon the vast army of job-hunters which the turn in the economic tide found clinging to precarious relief jobs or clutching for them.

The apparent slowness with which the WPA snowman melts under the sun of defense jobs is explained in several ways by WPA officials. They say contributing factors are:

1. The piling up of huge stacks of defense orders in a few areas of the country through primary contracts and the slow diffusion of these orders through sub-contracts. The jobs have not yet reached the areas in which the big bulk of WPA men are located.
2. Lack of training by WPA workers for the jobs that are open.
3. The high ages of men on WPA.
4. Emergence of new workers upon the scene.

Outlook Not Too Bright

The over-all picture is not shot through with rainbow colors as viewed from the spot in which the WPA man stands. Estimates of the number of defense jobs on the griddle and the number of unemployed vary widely. Conservative statisticians put the number of jobs coming up at a peak total of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 in 1941 and 1942. They figure there are 9,000,000 unemployed.

Now, take a look at WPA. It has 1,800,000 of that 9,000,000 who would like to get jobs in private employment. It has another million waiting for a chance to get on WPA. Men are going off its rolls voluntarily at the rate of about 90,000 a month. On the other side, new men are coming on WPA at the rate of about 40,000 a month. A total of 1,000,000 men went off WPA in 1940. Almost 500,000 new ones came on. Officials expect another 600,000 to go off before the end of June. At the present rate, almost half that many would come on.

But the fact that 1,000,000 men left the WPA rolls of their own accord in 1940 does not mean that they all got jobs. WPA officials figure that about 600,000 of them went into other jobs. The others quit because some other member of their family got a job, or because they in some way found some other means of support.

Location Important

Whether they happened to be in an area with big defense contracts had a strong bearing upon their chances for getting a job and upon their wages when they did get one. In counties with defense contracts, three fifths of those who left WPA voluntarily went into private jobs. In counties without defense contracts, only half of those who left WPA got jobs. One of every three workers who left WPA voluntarily went into private jobs. In counties without defense contracts, only half of those who left WPA got jobs. One of every three workers who left WPA during the year got defense jobs.

A WPA study indicates that 73 per cent of the defense contracts let up to Jan. 1 were in 20 industrial areas that hold only 22 per cent of the Nation's population—and only 19 per cent of the WPA workers. Or, put it in reverse: only about a fourth of the defense contracts were spread over the areas that hold four fifths of the WPA workers.

Of the WPA workers who got jobs last year 25 per cent were skilled. Thirty per cent were semi-skilled. WPA farm workers got jobs most readily, but their employment was mostly temporary. If these farm workers be excluded, the unskilled workers on WPA got only 11 per cent of the total number of private jobs that went to WPA workers last year.

15,000 March in New York's Tribute To Greek Independence and Valor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The 120th anniversary of Greek independence, celebrated here over the week end and on through Tuesday, the official date, was highlighted by a parade of Greeks and Americans of Greek descent, 15,000 strong, on Park Avenue yesterday. The flags of Greece, Britain and the United States flew side by side in the procession.

The turnout was easily a record, according to the Federation of Hellenic Societies, its sponsor. Men and women, boys and girls marched to the music of bands, fife and drum corps, and two Scottish bagpipe outfits. Greek, American and Canadian war veterans appeared in the line of march, as did Greek societies, whole contingents of which were dressed in the famous Evzone skirted costume used in parade dress by Greece's mountain fighters.

Speaking at the parade's close, Nicholas G. Lely, Greek Consul General, thanked Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, for designating Tuesday as Hellenic Day. The Consul General also expressed gratitude to President Roosevelt "and to a great people" for aiding the Greek fight today.

"The Greek Nation is fighting courageously a cruel aggressor," he added, "and will never surrender. Our country, with God's help and the assistance of Great Britain and this great American republic, will finally survive."

Army Fliers Help Open Flying Film

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, March 24 (AP)—Uncle Sam staged a magnificent show of aerial might on a Texas prairie with 250 planes flying low enough to shear the top of a Kansas wheat field.

Massed thousands, estimated from 17,000 to 20,000, lined the field at this "West Point of the Air" while the war birds roared past in clusters of 18 to touch off the world premiere of the film, "I Wanted Wings," the adventures of a flying cadet.

Dignitaries, including Gen. John J. Pershing and Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, and high ranking army and civilian officials, sat in the reviewing stand. Movie actors Wayne Morris and William Holden and petite Veronica Lake, principals of the film which got its initial showing a few hours later, also were spectators.

Excambion Takes Out U. S. Hungary Envoy

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 24 (AP)—The American Export Lines' steamer Excambion sailed March 22 with 44 Bermuda-bound passengers and 73 for Lisbon, among them Herbert Pell, recently appointed American Ambassador to Hungary.

The former head of the New York Democratic Committee and a Dutchess County (N. Y.) neighbor of President Roosevelt said he was sailing with "no special instructions."

America: Slave or Free?

18 Democracy Needs Democratic People

By Ralph Barton Perry

Author of "The Thought and Character of William James" (Pulitzer Prize winner in 1935), more recently author of "Shall Not Perish from the Earth," Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University, and at present Chairman of American Defense, Harvard Group.

When we think of democracy we usually think of its institutions, and particularly of its political institutions. Thus American democracy is commonly taken to mean that we elect our President and Congress, that we employ suffrage and a secret ballot, that our government provides a balance between the executive, legislative and judicial powers, and that we are a federation of States. This is all true, and one can learn about it from teachers and books, in courses on civics or government. But if a democracy is to succeed it is not sufficient that it should have democratic institutions: it is necessary that it should be composed of democratic men and women. The people must be democratic, and this is a matter of education, rather than of instruction. It consists of the possession of certain personal traits.

I should like to point out that democracy puts a premium on intelligence, that is, on the capacity to preserve a balance and moderation among primitive impulses. In other words, to be democratic is an art, which requires judgment and fineness of feeling rather than sheer negation or affirmation. Let me illustrate my meaning.

Tolerance, in the democratic sense, has to be reconciled with conviction. It is natural to believe everything one is told, but the next easiest thing is to believe nothing one is told. The really difficult thing is to know what, and when, and how much to believe. It is easy and natural to hold firmly to one's own opinion, to listen only to those who agree, to reject impatiently all opposing opinions, and to seek to impose one's opinion on others. But then, when one has learned that opinions differ and that all believers have the same inner feeling of certainty, it is easy to fall into the attitude of general skepticism. It is easy to say that one opinion is as good as another, and to claim nothing for one's own opinion.

Skepticism is lazy. It tends to inaction, since men cannot undertake long-range action unless they cling to their opinions, or collective action unless they share their opinions.

Tolerance

The difficult thing is to know how to temper fixity of mind with openness of mind. It is humanly possible for a man to say, "I believe that what I believe is true, but if it is true then I should be able to persuade others without resorting to force or deceit." This attitude is exemplified by those whom we select as the most admirable examples of tolerance—of tolerance in this best sense, in which one combines the advantages of conviction and doubt, of self-assurance and respect for others. It is tolerance in this best sense that characterizes the democratic man or woman.

Let us turn to liberty. It is easy—too easy—to assert one's will, and to resent interference. Every child of three attains this sort of liberty, without being taught. It is also comparatively easy to obey, whether through fear, imitation, suggestibility, or passivity. Liberty in the best sense, in the democratic sense, knows when to insist on having one's way, and when to obey. It consists in self-assertion tempered with a respect for order. It is an adjustment, a delicate and difficult adjustment between attachment to one's private liberty and loyalty to a public system of liberties, in which one asserts the first and at the same time obeys the second. Democratic liberty would be destroyed if either of these components were omitted—if individuals ceased to insist on their interests and rights, or ceased to obey the law.

The democratic ideal of equality is similarly a difficult union of two relatively easy attitudes. It is easy to be covetous and envious of superiors, and to strive to equalize one's own fortunes with theirs. It is also easy to acquire a sense of inferiority, and to feel an obsequious regard for superiors. The problem for democracy is to recognize superiority and inferiority where they exist, but without destroying men's faith in themselves or their ambition for high attainment. It is, as we know, humanly possible to solve this problem, and we can all think of men who exhibit the spirit of equality in this best sense. We all feel that we occasionally attain it ourselves in our best moments. We then believe in ourselves to that extent which will call forth our best efforts. We consider ourselves capable of everything until the contrary is proved. What a man can do if he tries is not proved until he tries, and a man cannot try what he does not believe that he can do. At the same time we keep a watchful eye on ourselves, and an ear open to the candid comment of our critics. We respect attainment where we find it. We hold our standards high, lest our attainment be illusory, and our self-confidence merely vain conceit.

Comparison

In short that best equality, which is to be numbered among the values of democracy mingles self-respect with a respect for others, and trust in man with a clear recognition of the comparative merits of different men.

One more illustration. Democracy builds upon compassion and fellow-feeling. It is disposed to kindliness and peace. And this is comparatively easy, since there is in all men an instinct of indulgence and a reluctance to use violence. This instinct conspires with fear to disarm us. But there is also in men a strong combative impulse, which mounts to fury and hate, and may even assume the form of blood-lust or sadism. This, also, is comparatively easy, and the same men, taking the easier way, may pass from the one temper to the other. But the love of peace, in the best and democratic sense, must temper humanity with courage. To be a true democrat, one must shrink from violence, and yet be prepared to use it; he must resort to arms, and yet never allow himself to be possessed by hate.

The purest values of which we know or dream—love, justice, peace, beauty—are entrusted to men, and to the instruments and organized relations which men devise. These values do not survive on earth merely because they are pure. It is also necessary that those who defend them shall be strong. Through their embodiments and instruments they are vulnerable to force—not only to the forces of blind nature, but also to the sword in the hands of hostile men. For evil, like good, works through men, and through the organized relations which men devise.

Man possesses the faculties for love, justice, truth and beauty, but he also possesses the faculties for bodily resistance and attack. Man has peaceful dispositions, and he also has warlike dispositions. The comparatively easy thing is to let one or the other of these dispositions have its way—to be disarmed and non-resistant, or to be belligerent. The difficult thing is to resist or attack enemies, while still loving one's fellow man. It is easy to be soft; it is easy to be hard; democracy asks more of us—it asks us to be resolute. And it asks this of all of us. The individual as citizen must combine all of the essential attributes of society. A democracy cannot be composed of defenseless purists kept by rude soldiers. It must be composed of democratic men and women each of whom is prepared both to love and to defend—to defend what he loves.

Conviction

The evils of democracy arise from the separation and exaggeration of certain attitudes which it has been compelled, historically, to emphasize. Arising as a protest against dogmatism and persecution, it has emphasized tolerance, with the result that it has neglected the importance of conviction. It has been so suspicious of dogmatic or forced belief that it has encouraged the idea that men can live without believing in anything, even in democracy.

Arising as a protest against authority it has emphasized liberty, and has seemed to forget that men cannot enjoy anything, least of all liberty, without a rule of law. Arising as a protest against privilege it has emphasized human equality. But democracy has sometimes forgotten that men must differ in talent and in attainment. If such inequalities are not recognized then men cannot enjoy the equal opportunity of realizing their different capacities, and of rising to their highest possible levels of genuine attainment.

Finally, it is the historic mission of democracy to emphasize the humaner feelings, to excite compassion for the mass of mankind and to keep alive the hope of their progressive betterment. But the very idealism of democracy has induced a forgetfulness of the unpleasant fact that ideals are vulnerable to force, and cannot be preserved, still less realized, except by men who are prepared to use force to meet force.

To be democratic in the best sense requires that one shall possess the virtues of tolerance, freedom, equality and humanity, without falling into their corresponding vices of skepticism, anarchy, vulgarity, and sentimentality.

Character

How are such virtues to be acquired? It is something no doubt to have them pointed out. It is still more to have them so eloquently praised as to arouse a desire to attain them. Americans are peculiarly fortunate in having these virtues embodied in national heroes. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Abraham Lincoln as a potent symbol of democratic virtue. His character stands apart from all partisan, creedal or sectional differences. He is so universal that even all America cannot possess him exclusively. He was a man of deep and tenacious conviction, yet free from bigotry or pride of opinion. He was a free and independent spirit, while at the same time a lawyer who understood the necessity of constitutional and orderly procedure. He represented the common strain of humanity, while at the same time in the classic beauty of his own literary skill, and in his respect for talents which he did not himself possess, he acknowledged objective standards of excellence. Although he hated bloodshed, and was profoundly compassionate, he saw that the Union could be preserved only by the use of force, assembled armies, supported in Grant an uncompromising soldier, resisted temptations to appeasement, and fought a long and bloody war through to a victorious conclusion. His image in the hearts of Americans is a more potent influence for democracy than the most cogent arguments of political philosophy.

Lincoln came of humble origin, but humble origin does not of itself make men democratic. There are many men of humble origin who remain where they are born, and in whom their humble origin produce only a sense of inferiority or a resentment of those who are more fortunate, or an attempt to belittle the attainments which lie beyond their reach. Men who triumph over initial difficulties often despise their origins, and become the jealous defenders of the privileges which have cost them so much. Character is developed not by the circumstances into which one is born, but by the way in which the individual reacts to these circumstances. One may acquire democratic traits, and be democratic on any level of wealth, or power, or talent or fame.

Understanding

Democratic character, like all character, is a product of action, in which repetition gives rise to permanent dispositions. Every relationship with a fellowman creates an opportunity for the exercise of democratic virtues. One may begin anywhere, at any time. Given one other human being with whom one has dealings, and a man can learn to tolerate the other's opinions without abandoning one's own; one can learn to reconcile one's own personal liberty with the acknowledgment of the other's under some orderly plan which provides for both; one can feel oneself the other's equal in dignity without ignoring differences of merit; and one can be warmed by human sympathy without surrendering the right of self-preservation, and without renouncing the appeal to force should the other attempt to destroy the very conditions of peace.

A man cannot be democratic who does not by imagination extend the radius of his attitudes beyond the narrow limits of his direct personal relations. He must understand the lives of those who are distant in space and different in kind, above all of the lot of the great masses whose lot is typical. We all know kindly people whose awareness of human life does not extend beyond their families, their friends and their servants, and who fail in democracy through ignorance rather than through inhumanity. Democracy may and should begin at home, but it cannot stop short of a comprehension of all mankind. The true democrat cannot be an isolationist in any sense of that term. No fellow-man, however remote, can be an object of indifference. Every fellow-man is either a friend or an enemy—an enemy only until he can become a friend. Even the generations to come are the victims or the beneficiaries of those who live today. A man's democracy is incomplete until his code of tolerance, liberty, equality, and peace is as long as history and as wide as the world.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

War and Revolution Merge in Britain

Continued from Page 1

is bound to prove one of the most powerful and far-reaching elements in this social revolution.

The economic factor, too, is emphasizing and accelerating this leveling process. War taxation falls heaviest on rich and on well-to-do.

The income tax begins at nearly 40 per cent—although family and personal exemptions reduce this in practice to about 25 per cent or less for smaller incomes.

But for big incomes, the surtax rises swiftly to 90 per cent. In addition, there is an excess profits tax, a sweeping and drastic anti-profiteering measure that makes it impossible for any company or corporation to earn more annually than it did in 1937 or 1938.

Britain's war-profiteering measures are severe and, on the whole, watertight. After carefull inquiries I should say that although it is possible for a manufacturer with Government contracts to dodge the regulations enough to make a bit more profit out of his business than he would have made had there been no war, generally speaking there will be no fortunes made out of this war in Britain.

Extremes Eliminated

This is an important item. It means an accentuation of the leveling process, for extremes of wealth are eliminated or at least greatly reduced.

Extremes of poverty also are being lessened in a number of ways. Unemployment is less than one third of what it was before the war. War wages are much higher and often are earned by both husband and wife, and even by children.

Soldiers are not receiving much in cash, but in clothing, food, shelter, etc. they, and often their families, are receiving more than they did before the war.

Thus the two extremes of population have been brought closer together by the economic impact of the war as well as by its direct social consequences. In this process, it is the middle classes—particularly the white-collar worker of the lower salary groups—who have had the hardest time.

It is apparent that the rich and fairly well-to-do, although obliged to cut down their standard of living sometimes drastically, are perfectly able to get along and take care of themselves. The poorer classes are being taken care of by the Government, either indirectly by absorption into war work at relatively good pay, or directly by dole or various wartime relief measures.

If they are bombed out of their houses, they are evacuated at the Government's expense when necessary or cared for in rest centers until they can be billeted, and the Government often shares the cost of this billeting.

The position of the white-collar worker is less pleasant. Clerks, for instance, are not particularly in demand and have not profited from increased wages. On the contrary, they have been hit by higher prices.

If drafted, they have a harder time maintaining the living standard of their families because their pay and allowances usually don t equal their salary, unless they are fortunate enough to obtain commissions.

Hardship Felt

If bombed out, they get the same consideration that is given poorer families. Accommodation is found for them by the authorities, first in a rest center where they are housed and fed free until they can be placed elsewhere.

But, in practice, the hardship is liable to be felt more by the white-collar worker, unless he is able to go to friends or relations. For if he is obliged to fall back on the Government's aid, he is thrown in with a majority of poorer people with a living standard lower than he is accustomed to. Furthermore, although theoretically he is entitled to the same proportionate compensation for the destruction of his home, actually he is likely to feel this loss more because members of the middle-class income group generally have put a larger proportion of their resources into homes.

Therefore there are some inequalities right in the leveling process itself. This constitutes a useful warning not to exaggerate the extent whereto social inequality and class system are being abolished.

It must be remembered that class consciousness is at least as strong in the lower and middle classes as in the upper classes and it will take time and education to loosen and lessen these distinctions.

Politically, Britain's wartime revolution is less obvious but equally significant underneath. It is clear that Britain politically is moving toward the Left. A political truce is in effect for the duration of the war, so this fact is not openly evident in Parliament. By agreement between the parties, by-elections are not being contested but are filled without opposition by candidates of the same political complexion. But there is a general agreement among British political experts that the sentiment of the country has moved definitely to the Left and still is doing so.

Labor in Saddle

Actually this shift, although not shown in Parliament, is clearly reflected in the Cabinet. Labor has more members of the inner War Cabinet than any other party, and far more ministers in the Government as a whole than it is entitled to on the basis of its parliamentary strength. There is no doubt that Labor has moved into a position of political authority—if not actually of political ascendency—under the Churchillian revolution.

Does this swing to the Left mean that Britain is going Socialist?

No. Even Labor Party leaders do not believe there is any serious likelihood of this happening. Is is important to realize that although some leaders of the Labor Party are thorough-going Marxian Socialists, only a very small proportion of Labor voters, even in industrial districts, vote Labor because they want to overthrow the capitalist system and substitute Socialism.

The British Labor Party has found again and again that people do not want Marxian Socialism. They want social reforms, better pay, etc. Consequently, the party has to instruct its campaign orators: "Be careful about talking Socialism from the platform—it doesn't go down well at all."

What Labor leaders do expect, and what they probably will get, is a certain amount of state socailization of some key industries and public services. Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, who generally is considered the most likely successor to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, has his own ideas along those lines: nationalization of all mining, of transportation, and of public utilities generally, nationalization also of credit, perhaps—but that will take some time. Closer control of the Bank of England by the State is an intermediate step that is virtually certain.

Liberal Democracy

But those are only plans. It is not possible to predict absolutely what the details of Britain's political evolution to the Left will be in practive. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, and one of the most influential leaders of the Labor movement, when I asked him recently whether Britain would go Socialist or National Socialist after the war, replied emphatically that in his opinion it would be neither one or the other. He said it would be a "more truly liberal and genuine democracy."

His conclusion seems to me, after a wide survey of the situation, to be thoroughly sound. The British people of all classes are fighting this war for freedom and not for a dictatorship either of the proletariat or the monetariat. The financial grip of the "City" on government is certain to be loosened greatly and probably broken completely.

Labor will have a much more powerful voice in industry and in politics. But out of it all will come something essentially British, essentially democratic, yet essentially traditional and even in the best sense conservative.

English genius for preserving the best of the past is to be tempered and leavened by more enlightened social planning for the future on a basis of less uneven distribution of wealth.

Perhaps this is as precise a definition of Britain's own brand of revolution as it is possible to give so far.

"In the midst of war prepare for peace." The meaning of the quest for a new democracy in Britain is discussed by Mr. Browne in tomorrow's article.

U. S. Coastal Ships for Britain

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Maritime Commission officials, seeking ships to meet the urgent needs of Great Britain, have turned hopefully to the 113 freighters in the intercoastal service.

While revealing that surveys of these vessels had been started, officials emphasized that no decision had been reached as to how many of them might be diverted to other uses.

Also under consideration is the question of expanding the emergency 200-ship program—possibly doubling it. Studies now are being made with a view to expanding present shipbuilding facilities, as well as the establishment of new yards.

At the same time, the urgency of Britain's need for ships was emphasized by an announcement that it had acquired a 51-year-old floating fish reduction plant.

The Maritime Commission authorized sale of the 4,613-ton Lansing to W. R. Carpenter Overseas Shipping, Ltd., Sydney, Australia, for Pacific Ocean service.

Owned by the Fisherman's Produce Company, Inc., San Francisco, the Lansing, a tanker before becoming a fish reduction plant, will be reconditioned at an estimated cost of $200,000. The sale price was $150,000.

The 113 freighters in the intercoastal service have gross tonnage of approximately 652,000. Experts conceded they might provide the principal source of tonnage to meet the pinch until the President's emergency program gets into production late in the year.

All told there are 362 vessels with gross tonnage of 1,611,134 in the coastwise service, including the intercoastal trade, but many of these are not regarded as suitable for diversion to other services because of being specially constructed for the haulage of some particular commodity.

Army Plane on Broadway Proves Star N.Y. Attraction

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—A Curtiss P-40 fighter plane, known to its flier, Lieut E. G. Hillery, as the "Leering Idiot," was set up in Times Square to inspire young men to join the Army Flying Corps.

Police estimated the plane drew 100,000 persons to the Square yesterday and that its cockpit was viewed by spectators at the rate of 1,500 an hour.

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British Must Halt Raiders In North Atlantic Ship Lanes

By the Associated Press

Reported raids by two Nazi battleships on North Atlantic convoys confront the British Admiralty with a problem of supreme urgency, besides pointing up the mounting seriousness of Germany's all-out attempt to defeat Britain at sea.

According to British reports, Germany has its two largest battleships, the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst and Gneisenau—in operation against merchant shipping in the North Atlantic. If this is true, British sea lanes face a desperate threat until such raiders are removed.

Besides these two Nazi seacraft, there are probably four other raiders with 11 and 15-inch guns considered too powerful for the British cruisers and destroyers which normally escort convoys.

After the losses of the Norwegian campaign and the scuttling of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, there is little reason to believe that Herr Hitler should be hesitant to risk his Navy to supplement the blows of U-boats and bombers.

The chances are that the British Admiralty already has at sea some or all of its five new battleships of the King George V class and these ships, together with the battle cruisers Hood, Repulse and Renown, are sufficient match for Germany's two battleships so that a decisive meeting would be welcomed by the British.

Berlin's exultant report that the Nazi squadron has sunk 22 ships totalling 116,000 tons may or not be fully accurate, but it obviously could be possible now or later.

It is not unduly pessimistic to recognize that the war at sea is heading rapidly toward a crisis fully as serious as the land battle of France and the air battle of Britain, and that it inevitably must intensify the pressure on the United States to supply Naval aid as in 1917.

The British may well be minimizing the shipping losses as much as their foes exaggerate. Admiral William Sims of the United States Navy found this to be true when he went to England just after America's entry into the World War, and some sympathetic Washington officials suspect the same situation exists now.

It is also possible that the Nazis have greatly increased the strain on British Naval resources by extending sea warfare into the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Week-end Nazi communiqués boasted of sinkings of British merchant vessels off the west coast of Africa, and at several points in the Mediterranean, aside from successful bomb attacks in Britain's home waters.

British and American leaders, nevertheless, retain confidence that Britain will win through this crisis.

Winning through in this instance is shaping up into a matter of endurance and hammering by air at the bases of Nazi surface, U-boat and air raiders until British and American bombers and other weapons become available in sufficient force to turn the tide.

A grim hope of the Admiralty in the meanwhile is that if the two fast new British 35,000-ton battleships and the three older battle cruisers can catch up with the Scharnhorst and the Gniesenau they should put a crimp in Nazi surface operations.

That Invasion Report

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Australian radio said in a radiocast heard today by CBS that invalided Australian soldiers had returned home with thrilling stories of a repulsed attempt by 60,000 German troops on barges to invade England last September.

"The men asserted that the Navy and RAF met the Germans in the barges half-way across the Channel and the North Sea and quickly smashed up the invasion attempt," the Sydney radiocaster said.

[The British announced last Oct. 18 that a projected German invasion attempt had been shattered on Sept. 16. Although the official announcement gave no details, authoritative London sources said then that the RAF, aided by a gale, pounced on the German troopships on the French "invasion coast" and "made their departure impossible by the ferocity of their attack."]

More Tanks Clank to Britain's Front Line

Armament plants rush output for defense of Nation and possible war on continent.

By R. Mallard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDLANDS, March 24—A paramount need of the British Army today is tanks, tanks, and more tanks.

Many commanders I have met in recent months have been waiting impatiently for these to arrive from the factories at a speed commensurate with schedules for training the personnel to use them.

Today I have been allowed to see for myself the new production drive which is in progress. Tanks are rumbling out of "hush hush" production plants here faster than ever before, bound for the distribution depots of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps from which they will make their way to battalions either for use in the defense of the British Isles or for use overseas.

It is the hope of army leaders here, of course, that the tanks will be required soon for the second purpose even if they are allocated primarily for the first. Rightly or wrongly, crack troops acting as the garrison of this country see themselves as fulfilling that role only until the time is ripe for the British Expeditionary Force to launch itself on the continent in a big way.

Complicated Machines

Any mention of tank-production figures or anything that might give a clue to them is strictly forbidden, of course, but some appreciation of the enormous difficulty of manufacturing these expensive drab-looking vehicles at high speed is obtainable when it is realized what complicated boxes of tricks they really are.

Cruiser tanks I have just seen being constructed, for example, look far less involved from the outside than an ordinary steam roller, but they call for no fewer than 50,000 different machinery and assembling operations and comprise 6,200 separate parts. They cost about £1,000 a ton—which is more than a bombing G plane costs.

Work on them has to be done with the utmost precision and some operations entail accurate measurements to the 10,000th part of an inch.

In one factory alone I saw 500 machine tools of various types in use, each with its own electric drive. What started out as a single steel plate drove away under its own power as a complete tank ready for tests on the road and across country.

A person who has not seen a tank in action cannot appreciate the maneuverability of these beautifully balanced and sprung vehicles. Heavy ones weigh 25 tons and can push in the side of a house, but they are surprisingly comfortable to travel in as they lurch over broken ground. They can turn in their own length like polo ponies. To be quite exact, they can do so in three seconds—better time than even a New York taxicab can manage.

Output Speeded

Although a machine that is such a precision job as a tank does not lend itself to mass production, the factory was laid out to insure a maximum number of machines being constructed simultaneously. I noticed that the assembly bays were built with sufficient headroom to permit a complete tank to be lifted over another by a 20-ton traveling crane.

Women as well as men are employed and the machines in use have been drawn from many countries—even Germany. One nameplate that caught my eye read Hamburg and others came from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Detroit.

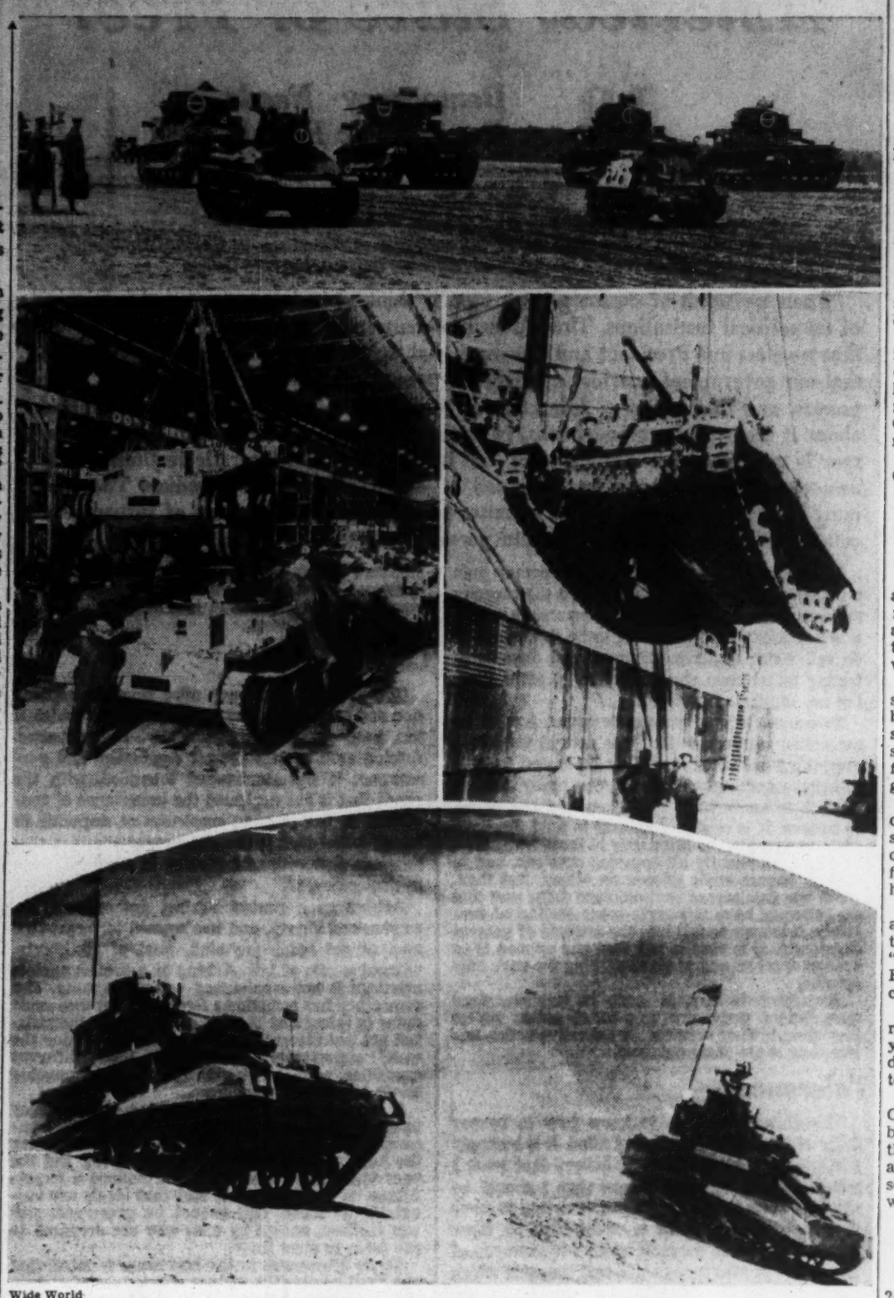
Going through the factory at the same time as myself were two British officers from the Army of the Nile who had come to assure the workers in person of the troops' appreciation of the quality of craftsmanship that had enabled Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of British Middle East armies, to say in a recent cable: "Italian tanks, many of them newly delivered from the manufacturers, proved to be no match for the British products" and that "our long-range desert patrols have now covered a total distance of 500,000 miles without the loss of a single vehicle from mechanical breakdown."

These officers stressed the fact that the Italian Army used every known device against the tanks and used them at times most competently, but, in their own words, the tanks "turned it all away."

I asked one officer how he thought the British tanks compared with the German machines. His reply, based on experience in the fighting in Flanders before France and Belgium surrendered, was that on few occasions was there an opportunity to judge. British tanks, however, seemed to perform adequately in those instances where combat occurred.

The test admittedly is inconclusive, however, because at that time the British possessed precisely one armored division which operated in France as an incomplete formation under French command and never had an opportunity to do its stuff on intended lines except in defense. After Dunkirk, the British did not have an armored division any more. It was left behind in company with all the rest of the British fighting vehicles and guns.

The Germans, on the other hand, had such an abundance of tanks that they were known to push forward as many as 100 on a front of 1,500 yards. All along, the Germans have led numerically in tanks, especially light ones (now out of favor with the British) and since Dunkirk it is known that they have profited from the lesson of heavier armoring adopted by Britain.



Wide World

Tank Plays Growing Part in British Strategy

Upper: British tanks in a dress rehearsal of the Jubilee Review pass the base, left, where the King will take the salute. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, and signal units took part in the rehearsal for the review, which is scheduled to take place on July 13. Left center: Section of a tank factory somewhere in England. Every armament plant in Britain is running at full speed, seven days a week. Right center: Cruiser tank being unloaded from a steamer in Egypt. Lower: Two tanks of Britain's mechanized army going through rough country during recent Egyptian maneuvers.

British Again Bomb Berlin And Other German Cities

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—British bombers, striking while bad weather grounded all but a few German warplanes, raided Berlin last night. The attack was described today as "medium heavy" although less intense than the big bombing of the Reich's capital the night of March 12.

Later it was said that more than 10,000 incendiary bombs as well as many high explosives were dropped on the German capital.

While the raiders hit at the capital for the thirty-eighth time, other R. A. F. forces were said to have bombed objectives along the flight route across northwestern Germany, and the Nazi-held Channel ports.

The targets in northwestern Germany were Kiel and Hannover

[In Berlin it was admitted that formations of the British Royal Air Force bombed Berlin during the night.]

Heavy explosions were heard across the English Channel and flashes seen through the haze across the Strait of Dover were taken as a sign the British again were pounding the Calais area.

This morning, a flight of Messerschmitt 109s was said to have divebombed the residential area of a southeast coast town, killing a small number of persons, and later flew along the coast, machine-gunning the shore.

The night was the second in succession during which Britain, presumably because of bad weather over Germany's continental flying fields, had a breathing spell from heavy assault.

"Only a small number of enemy aircraft operated against this country last night," a communique said. "A few bombs dropped in eastern England damaged houses and caused some casualties."

Neither were there any major raids on England during the day yesterday when the R. A. F. swept down the French coast from Calais to Brittany.

A communique said a block of German barracks was destroyed by high explosives in an attack on the port of Quiberon, near Lorient, and a German escort vessel described as an anti-aircraft ship was hit near Brest.

Plymouth Digs Out

PLYMOUTH, England, March 24 (AP)—Thousands of free meals were distributed yesterday to residents of the port of Plymouth, some of whom took to the fields and hedges around the city at night after undergoing two straight nights of furious German raids March 20 and 21.

The Government was speeding rehabilitation work along with the food. Trucks equipped with loud speakers toured the city, telling weary townspeople where they could get food and offering financial aid.

With the coming of dawn, those who fled to the fields and hedges returned to the city and its ruins, and some were being removed to other nearby towns by trains and busses.

A fireman who worked through the hours of devastation at Plymouth said: "When I was fire fighting at Coventry, I thought 'here are England's bravest,' but believe me, Plymouth certainly can take it.

"While bombs were raining down," continued the auxiliary fire service man who was rushed to the raided port for duty during the second attack, "I saw women rush to shelters with babies in their arms.

Another observer of the attacks said dive-bombers dumped explosives into raging fires started by incendiaries.

"Fires were so numerous and so fierce," he said, "it was impossible for fire services to tackle them all. You could read a newspaper by the glow several miles away. When daylight came, smoke from smouldering piles which had been public buildings, shops and homes hung over the stricken city."

King Voices Regret

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—King George sent Viscountess Astor this message of condolence and encouragement on the heavy bombing of Plymouth, her home town:

"After our happy day (the King and Queen visited Plymouth on March 20 just before the bombing started) the Queen and I are deeply distressed to hear what you have all been through last night.

"Whatever the people of Plymouth may be called upon to suffer, we feel quite certain the spirit of the West Country will rise above it all.

"God bless you all.

"George 'R. I."

Textiles From Seaweed

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—British chemists are developing a synthetic textile from seaweed.

The new textile can be produced more cheaply than viscose rayon, said an article in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, publication of the American Chemical Society.

The article added it was expected that the new textile would be used to augment England's supply of clothing.

"It is hoped that by reducing the demand on shipping space this new textile will play its part in connection with the war."

The textile was said to be non-irritating, nonindammable and to absorb water as readily as wool.

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The North Tower, all that remains of London's famous Crystal Palace after the big fire of 1936, is to be "blown up to provide valuable scrap metal for British munitions factories and also to deprive the enemy of a guide on his bombing expeditions."

The South Tower also survived the fire, but has already been demolished. Both towers contain more than 1,690 tons of cast iron, the radio said. The radiocast was heard here by NBC.

Sea Hero Gets New Post

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Acting Rear Admiral Denis Boyd, who commanded the British aircraft carrier Illustrious in January when German dive bombers made a furious but unsuccessful attempt to sink the vessel near Malta, has been appointed Commander of an aircraft carrier squadron—a new fleet unit.

Naval sources pointed out that Britain had been scheduled to commission four new carriers in 1940, including the Illustrious. With this increased strength, the ships will be formed into squadrons of three or four each.

Seven or eight carriers are said to be serving with the fleet now.

Admiral Boyd will command one squadron but Navy men said this did not mean the three or four carriers of his command would fight as a unit, nor did it presage a new use of plane carriers. They said the vessels would maneuver together or singly in widely separated areas as tactical problems demanded.

The Admiralty also announced the appointment of Rear Admiral James W. S. Dooling to command naval establishments in Singapore.

'Prodigious' Task Faced by Allies

DAGENHAM, England, March 24 (AP)—Warning that Adolf Hitler would stop at nothing to bring England to her knees, British Minister Without Portfolio Arthur Greenwood asserted today that the task facing Britain, Greece and Allied nations was "prodigious."

"But with the passage of the Lend-Lease Act by the United States of America we undertake it with unshakeable confidence," he said in launching the Dagenham War Weapons Week.

"There can be no going back to the world as we knew it before the war," he added. ". . . Our peace goal must be a better world and a nobler Britain."

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Huge American Bombers Reach Britain

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Britain announced today that huge four-motored bombers had landed in England from the United States and that vast, hidden stores of bombers and fighters were ready to take the air in the battle of Britain.

Secreted in "storage houses distributed everywhere" are the greatest reserves of bombers and fighters in history, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, declared.

He called it a "record surpassing anything that has gone before, anything in the history of aviation," and added that "this applies to fighters and bombers alike. Both types have reached the highest total in our history."

Although the numbers of British planes are a closely guarded secret, black headlines in the Sunday Chronicle proclaimed that Britain now is producing 3,200 of all types each month and that the production peak has not yet been reached.

Long Range in Flight

Arrival of the first giant bombers from the United States with range enough to bring the remotest corners of German-dominated territory into the Royal Air Force's target area was disclosed in a communiqué from Lord Beaverbrook's Ministry.

It did not give the time or number of the arrivals but said the first to come were what the British call "liberators"—long range, heavy bombers produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, Calif.

These planes, with a power plant of four Pratt & Whitney engines which develop 1,200 horsepower at the take-off, are said to have a range of 3,000 miles—enough to bomb any point in Italy, Germany or Nazi-occupied countries from RAF bases in England.

Use as Transport Planes

They could fly nonstop from England to Egypt or from England to Sofia, Bulgaria, and back and are credited with a top speed of 335 miles an hour.

The air correspondent of the authoritative Press Association said from the announcement it "might be assumed that four-engined Boeing B 17s also are arriving in this country from America."

He added that he "understood 26 Consolidated Liberators are to be supplied to the RAF," and that it was "expected that six of these machines will be used as transport planes in which pilots who are ferrying bombers across the Atlantic will return to the United States to collect equipment for the RAF."

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking to the nation by radio, told it the tally of reserves was made last Wednesday and disclosed these technical gains in aviation:

1. In the race for altitude, British scientists have "watched Hurricane and Spitfire (fighters) being lifted up and up until now these airplanes ride high, wide and handsome;"

2. Two new planes "at this moment are passing from the development stage to production" and behind these are several other new types.

3. Five new motors "have been brought from experiment to manufacture in nine months."

Both Lord Beaverbrook and a fellow Cabinet member, the Board of Trade President, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, stressed the value of United States aid and both touched on what is to come after the war.

The United States' provision of arms and planes for Britain, Mr. Lyttleton told an Aldershot audience, "is the most generous gesture that has ever been made."

Of the world after this war, Mr. Lyttleton said no nation or alliance of nations could "engage upon any raids upon their neighbors" or disturb world peace "if they were faced by the great mass of English-speaking people mated."

Lord Beaverbrook said close collaboration between the United States and Britain was the "crowning good" made possible by the war.

He credited Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the resistance of the British people with having brought it about.

Union of Interest

A blessing of the war, he said, was "hope that when victory is won we shall enjoy a union of interest and purpose between two sundered fragments of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Such a mighty concentration of power and influence will subdue the proud and hold in check the wicked, will secure peace in their occupation to men of good will."

The Aircraft Production Minister named only one of the new types of engines—the Sabre—and said that Mr. G. P. Bulman, for many years in charge of engine production in the air and aircraft production ministries, was largely responsible for it.

The Sabre has been disclosed to have the highest power output of any British type which has passed official trials. It also has an extremely small frontal area.

Eagle Feathers Sent RAF by U. S. Indians

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

Eagle feathers from the United States have been awarded to a small group of Royal Air Force pilots especially distinguished in air combat against Britain's foes, it was announced today, as Indian symbols of courage.

The feathers were sent for that purpose by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago, headed by Chief Whirling Thunder.

Bombers on Line

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—German newspapermen, after a tour of aircraft factories, reported March 22 that JU-88 dive bombers are rolling now out of assembly plants at the rate of more than four per day, adding to the Reich's reserve of air power.

Only German newsmen were permitted to make the tour. They said tens of thousands of workmen, from 15-year-old apprentices to 82-year-old craftsmen, were helping to speed production on the war-planes.

Mr. Chips' Tailor Stays On

© Fox

Film Clothes Are Worn by Boys on 'The Lambeth Walk'

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios at Denham, England, recently handed over the clothing worn by schoolboy extras in their film "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" to boys who had lost their possessions in air raids. Boys from "down Lambeth way" received one-third of the consignment. The Mayoress of Lambeth made a formal presentation of suits, overcoats and caps. The boys then dressed up in the Eton suits and paraded for inspection by the Mayor.

Moscow Gives Japan's Matsuoka Courteous but Modest Greeting

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP)—The visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yusoke Matsuoka, to Moscow was mentioned in the Soviet official press for the first time today.

Mr. Matsuoka arrived yesterday en route to Berlin and Rome. He was to call at the Kremlin to meet Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, pay his respects and express thanks for Russian hospitality on the trip across Siberia before leaving for Berlin tonight.

Mr. Matsuoka spoke at an interview in the Japanese Embassy March 23 after receiving a courteous but unostentatious welcome to the Soviet Russian capital.

"The tripartite pact is the greatest foreign instrument for Japan," he said. "Japanese foreign policy will evolve around it as a pivot.

"Now, it is natural for the Foreign Minister of Japan, who had something to do with conclusion of the pact, to meet and know the leaders of the other countries. That might make a big difference in carrying out the pact in the future."

Mr. Matsuoka said he already knew Premier Benito Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, but had not yet met Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and regarded personal acquaintance with them as "of very great importance."

"In history," he asserted, "personal acquaintance has sometimes decided the issue of war or peace. I would like to hear what these leaders have to say and, perhaps, also have occasion to say what I have in mind."

Calls on Envoys

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—Japanese press reports from Moscow said today that Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, conferred with the British and French Ambassadors to Soviet Russia, during his stay in the Russian Capital en route to Berlin and Rome.

His visit to the Ambassadors, Sir Stafford Cripps and Erik Labonne, these reports said, followed upon a call at the Kremlin where Mr. Matsuoka met Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar.

There was no indication here of the significance of Mr. Matsuoka's talks with the Ambassadors, but it was said reliably they were not without reason.

Fascists Observe 22nd Anniversary, Predict Victory

ROME (AP)—Fascists throughout Italy on March 23 celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of Fascist fighting groups and a Party order of the day assured Premier Mussolini that "under your orders we shall as always win."

Fascist youth groups were mustered to pay honor to the Party's members fallen in revolution and war. They stood in ranks before Party headquarters and answered "present" in the Fascist rite as leaders called out the names of the slain.

In Rome, squads of Fascist youths assembled before the Palazzo Venezia, official residence of Premier Mussolini, and heard a speech by Count Giacoma Suardo, President of the Senate.

Germans Make Chile Oil Prospecting Bid

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 24 (AP)—German interests have made a competitive offer to prospect for oil in Chile while the Chilean Government still is negotiating with a North American survey firm, informed sources said.

They described the German terms as "attractive" to the Ministry of Development which has been trying for some time to find Chilean petroleum in order to end this country's dependence on imports.

The negotiations with the North American firm, in which former President Hoover's son is interested, were begun last year by Oscar Schnake, Minister of Development.

Canada Gets Germans Back

OTTAWA, March 24 (AP)—Two German naval officers who were intercepted midway across the frozen St. Lawrence River by the United States border patrol on an elaborately planned escape attempt were back in prison tonight at Old Fort Henry after being refused entry into the United States.

The men were apprehended just before midnight on the night of March 21 by the United States border patrol.

Officials emphasized that the Germans had not been arrested on a charge of entering the United States illegally.

The Germans were refused admission after a hearing before United States immigration officials at Clayton, on the boundary, and were taken in custody by Canadian authorities.

Their cases differed from that of Franz von Werra, German flying ace, in that they applied at the border for permission to enter the United States. Herr von Werra slipped into the United States secretly and was arrested for illegal entry.

He is now free under bond in New York pending a decision by the Justice Department as to whether to deport him to Germany or to Canada.

The short-lived break of the Navy pair raised to 33 the number of war prisoner breakouts.

Vichy Borrows More to Pay for Nazi Troops

VICHY, France, March 24 (AP)—The official journal has announced that the Bank of France non-interest loan to the Government for payment of German occupation costs increased March 20 to double the original amount.

This increase was the third since the first loan of 50,000,000,000 francs in August, 1940. The Government now is paying Germany 400,000,000 francs daily for the upkeep of German troops in France. Neutral experts estimate this is more than twice the actual Germany military expenses in the occupied zone.

The loan now amounts to 100,000,000,000 francs and compares with the total of about 130,000,000,000 francs note circulation of the country before the war.

The French press is forbidden to mention the latest increase.

French Prison Camps

VICHY, France, March 24 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior announced today that 29,223 foreigners were being held in eight camps in the unoccupied zone. Five of these were described as "lodging camps," two as prison camps and one as a transient camp for emigrants.

The statement made no mention of foreigners in labor battalion camps which are known to exist, nor in smaller camps some of which, it is believed, are being emptied into larger centers. Observers believed internees in these camps were not included in the total figure given.

The "lodging camps" were described as intended for foreigners for whom "there is no room in the national economy," and were listed as follows: Gurs (no figures); Argeles, 9,907 internees, mostly Spanish civil war veterans; Rivesaltes, 6,240 minors and their families; Noe and Recebedou, 1,607 and 670, respectively, aged and infirm.

The Ministry said the prison camps held "particularly dangerous" cases—2,651 men at Vernet D'Ariege and an unspecified number of women at Rieucros.

Les Milles Camp for emigrants was said to have a capacity for 2,000 but the camp population was not given.

The statement was issued to six American correspondents being taken on a conducted tour of the six camps as a result of a long-standing request.

Negotiations Resume

VICHY, France, March 24 (AP)—The belief grew among observers today that the Germans, for the first time since Pierre Laval was ousted as Vice Premier last December, have agreed to continue French-German negotiations.

Supporting this belief were dispatches from Paris quoting Georges Scapini, the Deputy who had been negotiating with Germany for the release of French prisoners of war as saying 29,000 to 34,000 would shortly be freed.

Observers here took that as an indication that the Germans had accepted Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan as a substitute negotiator and were prepared to carry out economic and industrial coordination between the two countries.

Informed sources expressed the opinion that the collaboration agreed upon by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and Adolf Hitler last October is now about where it was when M. Laval first opened conversations.

If these indications are correct it would mean that M. Laval's position is now greatly weakened. Observers said it was still likely he might return to the Government some day but with less power than he originally demanded.

The group of war prisoners to be freed, reports from Paris said, would include from 10,000 to 15,000 fathers of more than four children; 7,000 farmers, 10,000 miners and 2,000 forest workers. The fathers were expected to be in France within a month.

About 69,000 prisoners have been released to date, including 30,000 interned in Switzerland, 28,000 sick and wounded, and 11,000 medical corps members.

[Tracy Strong, General Secretary of Young Men's Christian Associations, estimated a month ago that 2,000,000 French prisoners were being held in Germany.]

Red Cross Supplies

MARSEILLE, France, March 24 (AP)—The little village of Mouries, 40 miles northwest of here, was chosen to symbolize the distribution of American Red Cross supplies brought to France on the Cold Harbor as the work of apportioning the goods began in all areas today.

Richard Allen, the Red Cross General Delegate, went to Mouries yesterday to preside at the distribution ceremonies. American and French flags were flown in schools and girls from the nearby town of Arles sang American hymns.

VICHY, France, March 24 (AP)—New ration tickets, distributed today for use after April 1, cut the daily bread ration to 200 grams (7.05 ounces).

The rations first allowed 400 grams, then were reduced to 300, during the past three months and to 240 in the past 15 days.

Meat was limited to 12 tickets of 90 grams each a month, fats to 430 grams and cheeses to 220 grams a month. Each sheet bore lettered tickets for use should there be supplementary allowances. (One ounce, avoidurpois, equals 28.35 grams.)

New decrees making consumers and restaurant keepers liable to prison sentences of from six to 60 days and fines for violations of food regulations were approved today by a Council of Ministers at which Marshal Philippe Pétain presided.

Special police empowered to fine violators on the spot will inspect restaurants.

Menus and food ration tickets will be strictly regulated. Food purchased at illegal markets will be confiscated and guilty establishments may be closed permanently.

The Cabinet also adopted a law making minor changes in the National Council set up Jan. 24 as an Advisory group to the Chief of State. The Council has never met.

Belgian to Claim French-Held Gold To Help Britain

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Camille Gutt, Belgian Finance Minister, announced March 22 that he was going to the United States to attempt settlement of a claim on French-held gold there for $230,000,000 to speed the Belgian war effort.

The Belgians, who are suing in Federal Court to recover from the French reserves in the United States gold deposited in France before the invasion, say they wish to equip "five or six" more battalions in the Belgian Congo to aid the British.

The Belgians contend that France sent the Belgian gold, deposited at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, for safekeeping, back to German-occupied Belgium at the demand of the Germans.

$15,000,000,000 For '41 Defense?

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Dr. Sumner Slichter, Harvard University economist, predicted yesterday that within a year or two the Nation would feel the full impact of this year's huge defense program in labor shortages and possibly food deficiencies.

Estimating total defense expenditures for the year eventually would reach $15,000,000,000 Dr. Slichter said:

"The average citizen might not feel the impact of the defense program this year, but within a year or two we will witness shortages in labor supply for the non-defense industries; shortages in food supplies if we give extensively to Britain, and rising costs on other non-defense goods."

Dr. Slichter spoke from Washington, D. C., on an NBC radiocast of the University of Chicago's round table discussion.

More Jewish Shops Taken Over in France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, March 24

Fifty-nine more Jewish-owned shops in the German-occupied zone of France were reported today to have been placed under French administrators, bringing the total to 1,432.

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to America

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1 A $21,000,000 Ford airplane engine factory, started only 6 months ago, is nearly completed. Production will start with an initial order for 4,236 eighteen cylinder, air-cooled, double-row, radial engines.

2 We are building a new $800,000 Ford magnesium alloy foundry, one of the few in the country. It is already producing lightweight airplane engine castings.

3 Army reconnaissance cars—military vehicles of an entirely new type—are rolling off special Ford assembly lines at the rate of more than 600 a month. We have produced Army staff cars and bomber service trucks.

4 The government has given the "go-ahead" and work is now under way for the fast construction of an $11,000,000 Ford plant to produce bomber airframe assemblies by mass production methods.

5 Several months ago work was started, on our own initiative, on an entirely new 1500 horsepower airplane engine especially designed for mass production. This engine is now in the test stage and plans are being developed for producing it in large quantities when and if needed.

6 A Ford aircraft apprentice school has been established, to train 2000 students at a time.

That is a report of progress to date.

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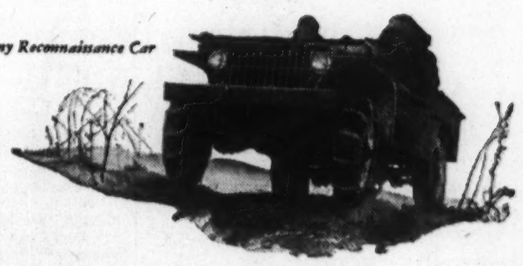

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Unoccupied France to Get U. S. Food Within Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — American feeding of Unoccupied France is expected to begin within the next month, now that the British have formally consented to let initial supplies of wheat pass through their blockade.

The first shipments will sail in about two weeks in two French freighters, the Ile de Rey and the Leopold, now tied up in New York. If they are successfully distributed without leakage to the Nazis they may become the forerunners of a regular food ferry between the United States and Unoccupied France.

The French Government, according to announcement from the State Department has given all the assurances required in order that the American Red Cross may have a free hand in regard to distribution.

Assurances given the United States provide that:

1. These shipments will be sent solely to unoccupied ports.
2. Every pound of food so sent will be distributed within Unoccupied France to its ultimate destination under the direct supervision of the American Red Cross.
3. Not a single pound of similar or equivalent foodstuffs will be permitted to pass from Unoccupied France to Occupied France.
4. These ships will return immediately to the United States.

Negotiations looking to the feeding of Unoccupied France were pushed by President Roosevelt and the United States State Department notwithstanding vigorous protests from a group of 35 prominent citizens, including former New Deal associates, who insist that relaxation of British blockade at this time will be "playing into the hands of those who seek to destroy America."

May Use French Funds

The first wheat for France will be bought out of the $50,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for feeding hungry Nations. Later French funds in this country may be unfrozen for buying additional supplies.

Shipments of milk, clothing, and medicines have already been taken to France by the American Red Cross for use of children, but this is the first time that the British have consented to allow food to pass through to French adults.

Completion of the French-feeding plan marks a new step in what is being referred to as "food diplomacy." Officials here frankly admit that in feeding Unoccupied France, as well as Spain, and in granting additional credit to Finland, this country is being motivated not by humanitarian instincts alone. Chief purpose is to woo the goodwill of the great mass of populations in the three countries and keep them from lining up with Germany.

The Agriculture Department, meanwhile, preparing for forthcoming conversations between United States and British officials on the possibility of augmenting British food supplies with American surpluses, disclosed that it has already begun accumulating foodstuffs for shipment to the British Isles.

The purchases, officials said, are being made as a "precautionary measure." Quantities purchased are being kept secret.

Bombs Fall on Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin (AP)—Air Protection Chief Arthur Dahl said several hundred bombs had fallen on Danish territory since the German occupation, but little damage was done. He demanded strict compliance with blackout regulations.

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'Watchdogs' of the Defense Contracts

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Will Give Nation Picture of the Big Program

The first meeting of the Committee to Investigate Defense Contracts was held recently in the office of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri. The Committee will delve into the questions of how much money has been authorized, how much appropriated, and where it is going. Left to right are Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Monrad C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, Tom Connally (D) of Texas, James M. Mead (D) of New York, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine. Senator Truman is seated.

Close Watch Kept on Defense Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — What is happening to the huge sums of money America is spending on national defense? Are they flowing straight into guns, planes, tanks, ships, camps, and barracks for the country's armed forces, or is some part being carelessly scattered to the winds or corruptly diverted to pockets? In other words, just how efficiently and conscientiously, Mr. and Mrs. American, is your money being put to the purpose you intend?

On April 7 a determined Senate investigating committee is going to begin looking for answers to these questions. Starting with the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and with the chiefs of the Office of Production Management, the Committee intends to go right down the line through engineers, quartermasters, and contractors and check up on how, where and why America's billions are being spent.

What is equally important, the Committee hopes to set a pattern of watchfulness which will enable Congress and the public to know exactly how the program stands at any moment, if it is making satisfactory progress and how, if need be, the Senate and the House can add a little speed here and there.

Close Watch Needed

The Committee, under the chairmanship of its sponsor, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, was created by the Senate after some examples of extreme "carelessness and irresponsibility" had come to light in connection with the national defense program. Although no responsible charge of graft has yet been made, there is widespread agreement in Washington that a pretty close watch is necessary where tens of billions of dollars are being spent in the matter of months.

Senator Truman, who will explain the scope and purpose of the investigation in an address over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company today, has disclaimed any intention of proceeding on the assumption that corruption is carelessness are widespread.

"The defense program is being carried on under an emergency and under difficult circumstances," he said. "I think the legislative branch of the Government should keep the program in the public eye and to keep any irregularity at a minimum. It is better for the Senate to set a warning gun in the corner early than it is to send anyone to the penitentiary afterward."

"To date there appears to have been a gigantic amount of waste connected with the defense program, but this does not necessarily mean graft.

"There is, however, evidence that part of the situation is already being cleared up," the Senator continued. "Since I and my colleague (Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri) made our recent speeches on the floor of the Senate, the Army has canceled some bad contracts in Missouri and Iowa.

"In addition, since the establishment of the Committee, both the Army and Navy have completely reorganized their contract-letting set-ups even before the Committee moved into action."

In speaking of the course the Committee's hearings would take, Senator Truman said that he looked for 100 per cent co-operation from the top figures in the defense services and departments but that he was'nt so sure of similar co-operation from those officials in Washington "who are not getting paid."

Fair Distribution Urged

While the Committee's work will deal primarily with the efficiency with which public money is spent, it will also concern itself with the moot question as to whether defense officials are distributing defense contracts fairly and intelligently to all parts of the country. There have been increasing charges that the already heavily-industrialized portions of the country are getting an undue portion of defense work to the detriment of other portions badly in need of new and expanded industry.

"If we continue to concentrate industry in limited parts of the country we will create a bigger economic problem after the defense program is over than we had before," Senator Truman warned. "Greater efforts should be made to use the little manufacturers and machinists.

"There are countless small factories in the area between Middle Ohio and Denver and Minneapolis and New Orleans that have been making farm tools and which could be used in the production of national defense articles.

"While the Committee probably can't do much about the billions already let in contracts, it can, perhaps, help to distribute the next 10 billions more evenly."

An example of what is termed "carelessness and irresponsibility" in spending defense money is seen in a report submitted early this year before a House Appropriation Committee hearing on the fourth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1941. This report, prepared for Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army's Construction Division, showed vast discrepancies between the money the Army expected to have to pay for construction work at military posts and the actual cost.

In the case of 136 "lump-sum" Army projects the original estimate was $180,991,914 and the actual cost $265,703,074. In the case of 50 "fixed-fee" Army projects the original estimate was $298,933,199 and the actual cost was $552,612,054—or nearly double the anticipated cost.

The report declared that "these estimates were made up and the factor was applied with some adjustments to each job without any specific information in many instances as to the conditions that would be encountered that would affect the cost of material and labor. In some instances information was furnished as to local conditions that developed later to be erroneous."

Although admitting that in many cases time did not permit detailed advance studies to be made, the report alleged nevertheless that "differences between the original estimate and actual prices in the original project were therefore due to poor estimating and lack of information as to the total requirements for the project."

Senator Clark recently told the Senate that the War Department had hired a private citizen to purchase land for the Government in Missouri and that the sellers of land had been required to add 5 per cent to the cost price to pay for this man's services.

"It appears that the option contracts were drawn without any appraisal whatever and approved by the War Department without any information whatever upon which to base an approval," the senator declared.

Having taken the matter up with Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Senator Clark said that the Undersecretary "frankly stated that the War Department had made a tragic and colossal mistake in ever having entered into that sort of a contract, and he also made the statement, with which all must agree, that in entering suddenly upon a vast expansion program mistakes inevitably must be made."

Guns Alone Not to Win War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Victory will come to the British people in the present war, not by armaments alone but by their trust in God, according to the Rev. Dr. John Baillie, Professor of Theology at the University of Edinburgh.

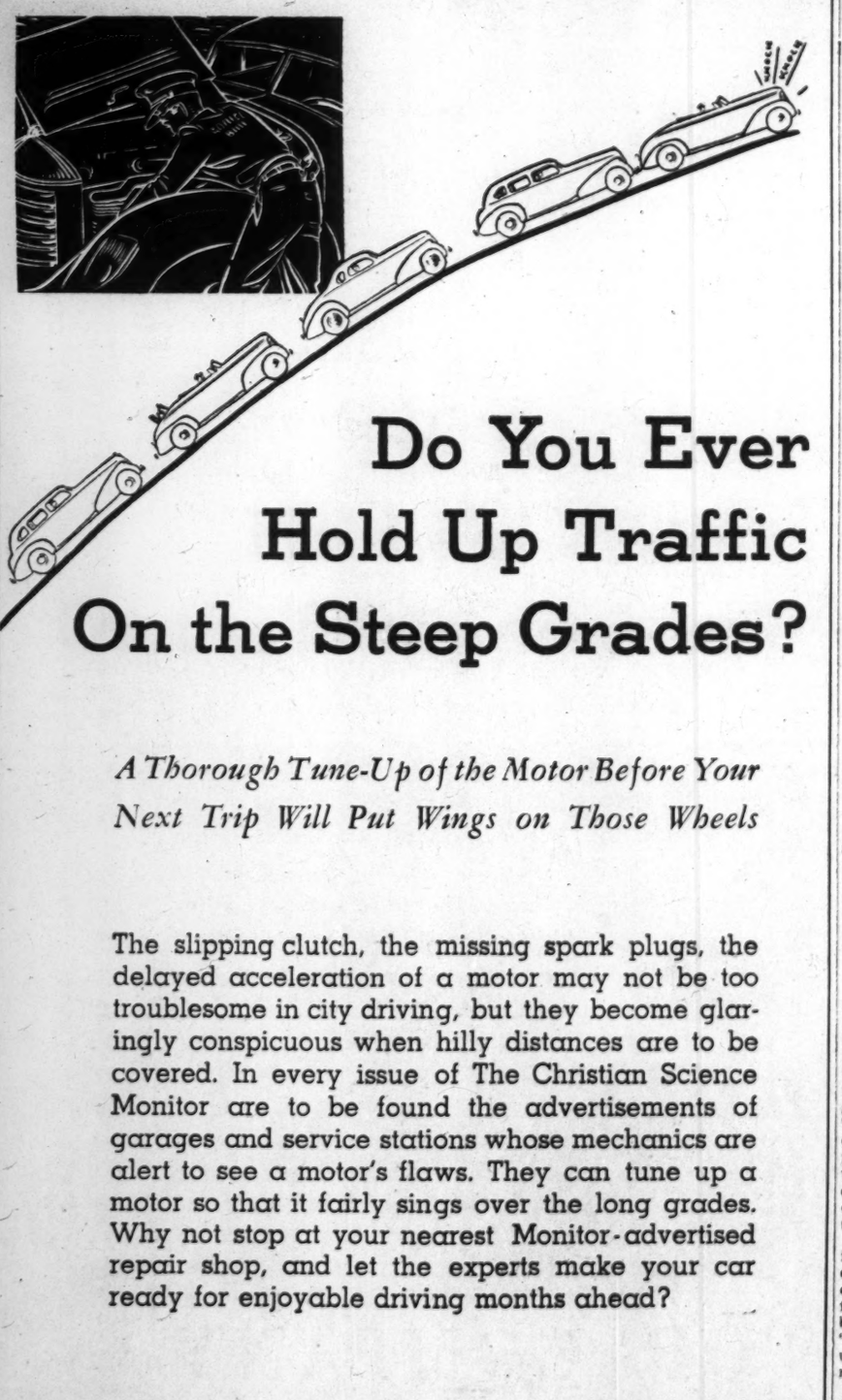
Dr. Baillie, who spoke to 1,000 persons at a special service for Britain at the Brick Presbyterian Church here yesterday, paraphrased the Forty-fourth Psalm by saying that, "some trust in tanks, and some in mechanized cavalry, but we will put our trust in the Lord our God."

"It is not the number of planes or the thickness of our armor that is going to give us victory," he said. "Only God can give us victory. When we reckon our resources in terms of armaments and forget God we are forgetting the most important resource of all. We are not in a position to dictate the kind of victory He will give us, or, even less, the date of that victory, but we must never cease to pray to Him, . . . and to importune God to give us such a victory and peace as He himself can bless."

At the same time, Dr. Baillie assured Americans that they need not be afraid that any help sent to Britain would be wasted. Hitler will not get hold of it, he said, and "there is no man there who will say die." The Lend-Lease Act and the materials arriving under it, he added, have "filled our cup of gratitude to the full. We are not afraid."

Among the guests attending the services were Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General in New York; Sir Angus Fletcher, of the British Library of Information, and Sir Louis Beale of the British Purchasing Commission.

Dr. Baillie revealed that in the long evenings of the blackout in Britain, many people stay at home and read history. They are noting, he said, that God has preserved England and Scotland in the past even as he preserved Israel.



Do You Ever Hold Up Traffic On the Steep Grades?

A Thorough Tune-Up of the Motor Before Your Next Trip Will Put Wings on Those Wheels

The slipping clutch, the missing spark plugs, the delayed acceleration of a motor may not be too troublesome in city driving, but they become glaringly conspicuous when hilly distances are to be covered. In every issue of The Christian Science Monitor are to be found the advertisements of garages and service stations whose mechanics are alert to see a motor's flaws. They can tune up a motor so that it fairly sings over the long grades. Why not stop at your nearest Monitor-advertised repair shop, and let the experts make your car ready for enjoyable driving months ahead?

OPM Ends 2 Strikes—Delays Threa tened

By the Associated Press

The Office of Production Management chalked up strike settlements in two plants with vital defense orders today after a week end of intensive effort, but storm clouds hung over other defense production fronts.

Chicago—A. F. of L. organizers said 3,000 workers went back to their jobs at the International Harvester Company McCormick works to end a shutdown which started Feb. 28. The workers were protected by a court injunction against mass picketing, and 700 policemen were on hand. Striking rival C. I. O. unionists by the hundreds heckled the A. F. of L. members going to work, to end the stoppage caused by the walk-out called by the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee has called upon its members to strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant here if an opposing group attempts to conduct an election this week, but the first shift reported for work today without incident.

Galveston, Texas—A strike by an A. F. of L. ship carpenters union which halted activities at the Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., for five days was settled today.

The union struck last Tuesday after protesting the employment of a plant foreman. Union representatives said the foreman would be employed by the plant in other duties.

New York—With preliminary discussion completed, the joint sub-committee representing bituminous coal miners and operators of the Appalachian area started detailed negotiations today on a contract to replace the one which expires March 31.

Detroit—Ford Motor Company officials said production at their Lincoln plant was shut down this morning because of a shortage of automobile frames supplied by the strike-bound Midland Steel Products Company plant. About 3,300 workers were made idle, but another 500 on maintenance and defense products reported for duty.

Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey said the situation caused by the Midland strike of 1,700 men, contending for abolition of piece work, threatened to tie up the automobile industry throughout Michigan unless a settlement could be reached within 10 days.

Detroit—A blockade of all entrances and exits to the Detroit Union Produce Terminal this morning tied up perishable foodstuffs valued at more than $250,000.

Approximately 200 trucks owned by large wholesalers and driven by members of a recently organized local of the Teamsters Union, prevented movement in or out of the terminal.

George Thiowechter, terminal manager, said that prior to the depression only the large wholesalers bought foodstuffs at the terminal, but that now retailers were able to make purchases there for lower prices.

San Francisco—A. F. of L. machinists employed by firms here holding large defense contracts yesterday voted a negotiating committee authority to call a strike April 1 unless employers met demands for a wage increase and other adjustments.

Philadelphia — Michael Harris, S. W. O. C. regional director, announced he and representatives of the J. G. Brill Company would attempt today to settle a two-week strike. The plant has a $400,000 order for Army gun mounts.

Dayton, Ohio—On the War Department's appeal that further interruption of work on a $5,900,000 expansion program at Wright Field would "seriously cripple the defense program," an American Federation of Labor leader halted a 17-day strike of 400 building trade unionists.

Bridgeville, Pa.—C. I. O. President Philip Murray intervened today in the five weeks strike at the Vanadium Corp., of America, which has halted defense production of ferro-vanadium.

His action followed by 18 hours a conference with William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management.

Cleveland—Republic Steel Corp., the country's third largest producer, maintained silence today upon a C. I. O. request that it and two other "Little Steel" concerns negotiate written contracts calling for a 10-cent-an-hour increase and other conditions of employment.

The program presented to Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and Inland Steel Co. duplicates that which the C. I. O. steel union has presented to the U. S. Steel Corporation's principal operating subsidiary.

C. I. O.-NLRB Alliance Charged

DETROIT, March 24 (AP)—A Ford Motor Company attorney, seeking dismissal of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) petition for an employee bargaining election, charged today that "a conspiracy exists between certain leaders of the C. I. O. and responsible officials of the National Labor Relations Board to utilize NLRB facilities for the subversion of the defense program."

I. A. Capizzi, the attorney, told an NLRB trial examiner that Communists control the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and that a member of an organization affiliated with the Communist Party is "in a responsible position" in the NLRB regional office in Detroit.

He made his charges at the opening of a hearing on the U. A. W.-C. I. O. petition for an election to determine a bargaining agent for approximately 90,000 workers employed by the Ford Motor Company in its Rouge and Lincoln plants.

Maurice Sugar, U. A. W.-C. I. O. attorney, called the charges "manifestly false" and said their only purpose was to "try to influence the people of the country against efforts of the Ford Company's employees to express themselves through a labor organization."

The Ford motion for dismissal of the petition was taken under advisement by William R. Ringer, trial examiner presiding.

The Capizzi charges did not identify, either by name or position, the NLRB official referred to, but said that a second man in the NLRB office "is an avowed supporter of Communist principles."

Meanwhile the union announced it has filed a complaint with the Labor Board that representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the Ford Company met secretly at Cleveland in February to make plans to "foster and encourage" the A. F. of L. as a "company union among the employees of the Ford Motor Company and Lincoln Motor Company."

The union said those present were Charles Sorenson, Ford official; Homer Martin, former President of the U. A. W.-A. F. of L.; a personal representative of William Green, A. F. of L. President, and an A. F. of L. attorney.

The complaint, filed by Mr. Sugar, added that plans were made at the meeting to "continue the campaign in said plants by supervisory employees to obtain membership applications in the A. F. of L."

What Unions Got Up Again

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., March 24 (AP)—Army Construction Corps officials said that more than 500 workmen employed here had registered complaints against two labor unions which Capt. Charles Meyers estimated had collected "conservatively" $400,000 in initiation dues as a prequisite to employment.

The workmen have been engaged in erecting barracks and other buildings for an influx of soldiers expected to reach nearly 30,000.

Several hundred complaints—most of them carrying the phrase "why must we pay union dues before we can work for Uncle Sam?"—were written, the Army officials said, and many more were given verbally to Army officers and construction company representatives.

Captain Meyers explained that Fort Meade construction work is closed shop, that the camp drew most of its labor from men who drifted in and asked for work, then were required to join a union.

Brig. Gen. Brehon P. Somervell, chief of cf the construction division of the Army's Quartermaster Corps, said in Washington, "The facts speak for themselves." It was emphasized that the Army has no dircet involvement in the matter, however, since it is an affair between private contractors and the unions.

A spokesman for J. M. Busby, President of the District Council, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers International Union, said in Baltimore that "no such sum" as the $400,000 mentaioned by Army officers "has been colected by this union." He said he could make no statement on the amount or what would become of money collected by his union.

Strike Threatened At Boeing Plant

SEATTLE, March 24 (AP)—Strike threats were voiced by union officials Saturday after police broke up a fist fight in which one Boeing Aircraft Co. mechanic was injured and three arrested. All were members of the Aeronautical Mechanics Union in which a bitter factional fight flared into fisticuffs as a crew came off shift at plant No. 1—where clipper planes are built.

Pamphlets, distributed just prior to the fighting, asserted one faction of the local was determined to call a strike or a stop-work demonstration at the plant gates.

Harry Bomber, local President, confirmed the strike threat report, but told interviewers:

"There will be no strike, nor stopwork meeting at Boeing. I won't stand for it, and the union membership won't. A minority faction in our union demanded strike action but were ruled out of order on the grounds it would be in violation of our contract with the company."

Hugo Lundquist, former Business Agent, recently ousted by Harvey W. Brown, International President of the Machinists' Union, however, asserted "strike action still is pending."

Lawrence Miller, 24, injured in the fight, said he was "just an innocent bystander." The three arrested men were charged with disorderly conduct and released.

Woll Sees Strikes Stirred by Despots

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, said there could be no doubt that some of this country's strikes were inspired by Nazis, Communists, and Fascists, but added that in many cases workers were justified in resorting to walkouts.

There was no question that "the despotisms of Russia, Italy, and Germany" would seek to "undermine and sabotage and delay and impede our national defense program," he said, adding that they had "vast propaganda funds which they are utilizing in seeking to immobilize this Nation from its maximum war effort."

"In many cases," Mr. Woll continues, "capital, and not labor, is to blame for work stoppages. In industry profits are on the increase. The prices of food and other necessities are increasing. Labor is justified in asking to participate in the larger returns of industry. On the other hand, there is an obligation on labor not to be unreasonable."

Strike Notices

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Georgia's Senate voted 34-1 for a House-approved bill to make it illegal for labor unions to strike without giving 30 days notice to employers affected.

Already in the hands of Gov. Eugene Talmadge is another bill which would make it illegal for unions to demand fees of workmen on public defense projects.

Garment Maker Sentenced to Jail

RICHMOND, Va., March 24 (AP)—Walter M. Anderson, President of the South Side Garment Company at Crewe, Va., Saturday was fined $1,100 for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act and then committed to jail for non-payment. The manufacturer was fined $100 on each of eleven counts.

Beverley R. Worrell, regional attorney here for the wage and hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, said it was the first jail penalty for violation of wage and hours laws. The law borbids imprisonment except upon a second conviction.

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1 COAT, now	$189	3 COATS, now	$148
Originally $248		Originally $198	
2 COATS, now	$284	1 COAT, now	$189
Originally $345		Originally $228	
3 COATS, now	$388	2 COATS, now	$244
Originally $450		Originally $298	

Fur Shop—Second Floor

Neghelli's Fall Aids Addis Ababa Drive

British take town called important by Italians in their war on Ethiopia; capital is objective.

CAIRO, March 24 (AP)—Capture of Neghelli, southern Ethiopian Privincial capital, put a third column of British Imperial forces in position today to strike toward Addis Ababa, while in Eritrea Free French troops were reported battling for hills four miles from Italian-held Cheren.

Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, already was the goal of British-led natives from the northwest and British and South African forces from the east when the new drive started from the Kenya frontier to the south early this month.

The British said fast mechanized columns swept nearly 140 miles northeast from Mega and northwest from Dolo to take Neghelli, whose capture by Italians in January, 1936, in the Italo-Ethiopian war was hailed in Rome as an important victory.

Observers said the 275 miles north to Addis Ababa was "easy-going country"—with little opposition expected as far as Hadama, nearest point on the important Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway and only 50 miles from the capital.

The British-Ethiopian push from the northwest was reported menacing Debra Markos, in Gojjam Province, approximately 125 miles from the capital but in difficult, mountainous country.

To the east the British are trying to drive from Jijiga, captured last week, toward Harar, 50 miles away, and the Addis Ababa-Djiboute rail line just beyond Harar is 225 miles from the capital by air.

Cheren, where 35,000 Italian and native troops for weeks have held the British drive toward the Eritrean capital of Asmara, was said to be under increased pressure—with defense forces in danger of being cut off from supply or retreat.

While British troops hammered at the pass-guarded town from the west and southwest, Free French forces were reported closing in from the northwest, fighting to push Italians from hills overlooking the city four miles away.

Neghelli, capital of Galla Borana Province, was only a stockaded village in January, 1936, when Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's column drove into it. The Italians hailed it as a mighty victory, pointing out that the capture gave them control of all water holes within 250 miles of Dolo. Premier Mussolini sent Marshal Graziani his personal congratulations.

By a Staff Artist

Addis Ababa—Aim of Avengers

Black arrows show the three directions from which British Imperial forces are closing in on Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. Neghelli, into which Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani drove in January, 1936, has just fallen to the British.

Nazis' African Chief

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—The German press published a picture today showing Adolf Hitler bestowing an oak leaf decoration on Gen. Erwin Rommel, "commanding general of the German Africa-Corps"—the first announcement of Germany's African leadership.

The decoration was given General Rommel for his success in France as commander of a tank division.

General Rommel served in the artillery in the World War and was wounded in the Argonne. Later he distinguished himself in Rumanian, Carpathian and Italian campaigns. Captured by the Italians, he made his escape.

After the World War he served in the infantry and at Potsdam War College. He was commandant of the Führer's headquarters in the Sudeten occupation and Polish campaign.

Grew Protests To Matsuoka For Diplomats

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, acting on behalf of the diplomatic corps, has protested vigorously to Japanese Foreign Minister Yusoke Matsuoka over "recent cases of actual bodily attacks or insulting behavior on the part of Japanese nationals" against foreign diplomatic officials, it was disclosed today.

Ambassador Grew's protest was the immediate outgrowth of an incident involving Count Tascher de La Pagerie, French commercial attaché, who was injured Feb. 28 in a scuffle with a Japanese taxi driver at Kobe and who later was declared to have been subjected to mistreatment by Japanese police and customs officials.

Mr. Matsuoka, who received the protest before departing on his current trip to Europe, was said to have apologized profusely.

The French made representations to the Japanese immediately after the Kobe incident. Ambassador Grew's protest was made in support of these representations and was broadened to cover other recent cases of a similar nature.

Diplomatic informants said that Mr. Grew acted in his position as dean of the diplomatic corps.

Shanghai Patrolled

SHANGHAI, March 24 (AP)—U. S. Marines in steel helmets and carrying fixed bayonets patrolled principal thoroughfares in sections of the International Settlement tonight after 10 persons had been killed and 56 injured in terrorist bombings of two banks affiliated with the Chinese Government at Chungking.

The Marines took up guard of near-by American property immediately after the blasts, withdrew when International Settlement authorities called out reserve police, and then re-established their patrol as a result of new uncertainties in the situation. All the casualties were Chinese.

An unexploded bomb two feet long and a foot in diameter was found in the Farmers' Bank, another Chungking affiliated institution in the International Settlement.

Royal Palace Bombed

Wide World, International

Nazi Raiders Damage Buckingham Palace

Upper: This crater outside of Buckingham Palace was caused when a small German bomb exploded during a raid. The picture was taken as people were leaving the Palace after a recent investiture. Below: A view of the wrecked North Lodge on the grounds of Buckingham Palace after the latest Nazi raid on the royal residence.

Thanks for U. S. Aid Voiced On Day of Prayer in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—In cities, towns, and villages throughout the country, the people of Britain yesterday joined in a day of prayer "for strength and guidance in the days to come and of thanksgiving for blessings already received."

Gratitude for American support was more than once included among the causes for thanksgiving in religious services held yesterday. The Archbishop of Canterbury in a radiocast address spoke of this assistance as one of Britain's main sources of strength and reasons for thankfulness.

"I think most of all of the help which is now coming to us from across the ocean from the vast resources of the United States of America speedily and without stint. Truly when we think of these things we have good reason to thank God and to take courage and be strong."

Mission of Liberation

Naming "the greatness of our cause" as a second source of strength the Archbishop said: "The President of the United States in his great speech just delivered has unfolded this world-wide mission of liberation entrusted to the two great democracies. The assurance that we are standing for so great a cause must be a source of strength to inspire and uphold us in all that the coming days may bring."

Recalling, however, that the strength which God gives is the strength of the spirit the Archbishop said: "It cannot be too often repeated that it is by the strength of the spirit more than by strength of men or ships or machines or munitions that in the last resort this war will be lost or won." He concluded that it is by prayer that each one must seek this spiritual strength.

Since the last day of national prayer in September, hundreds of churches and chapels have been destroyed in many parts of Britain. Many congregations were accordingly obliged to hold their services in near-by churches.

Churches Carry On

Some, however, worshiped in the ruins of their own churches standing among fallen stones and debris.

In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was damaged by a bomb last autumn services had to be held in a crypt. At these services the number of soldiers, sailors, and airmen in uniform was reported to be particularly large. Among them were a number from the Dominions.

Six hundred Czechs attended the service in one London church, while the red pompons of Free French sailors were prominent in another congregation.

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose worshiped in a tiny country church. The congregation there was composed of local residents and a number of evacuees.

Editorial comment in the press today emphasizes national faith in the ultimate triumph of right and the essentially Christian character of the cause for which Britain is fighting.

"We are warriors in a cause that in all humility we can submit to the judgment of an unseen power," says a typical comment in the Daily Telegraph. "We are fighting at once for the spiritual values and for the secular ideals of our civilization—that truth and the right shall prevail."

At Christian Science services throughout Britain yesterday a special message from The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, regarding participation in the day of national prayer was read.

Canadian Services

OTTAWA, March 24 (CP)—Thousands of residents of the Canadian Capital yesterday attended services at churches of all denominations as special services were held marking the day of prayer and intercession on behalf of the Empire and its Allies.

The Governor-General and Princess Alice, attended by a party from Government House, attended the service in the morning at St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church.

MONTREAL, March 24 (CP)—Special prayers for victory were offered yesterday in Montreal churches of all denominations and, in the afternoon, 1,500 soldiers, sailors and airmen attended a special military service conducted by Rt. Rev. G. A. Wells, Anglican Bishop of Cariboo and chief Protestant Chaplain of the Canadian armed forces.

LONDON, March 24 (CP)—The Island of Malta held special services to mark the day of prayer and intercession despite two attacks by enemy dive-bombers, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported last night. The attacks did little damage.

Five-Point Program for Peace Offered by England's Clergy

LONDON (AP)—Liberalism among the clergy that once found expression in "no more war" declarations now has an outlet in outlining peace aims.

The most recent of these was subscribed to by Cardinal Hinsley, the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Non-Conformist leaders. It incorporates the five-point Christmas call of Pope Pius XII for victory over hatred, over lack of trust in international co-operation, over the theory that force stands for right, over "economic divergencies" and over "egotism."

Under these five points they added:

1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possessions should be abolished.
2. Every child should have equal opportunities of education.
3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.
4. The sense of "divine vocation" must be restored to man's daily work.
5. The earth's resources should be used as God's gift to the whole human race.

A Roman Catholic group called "The Sword of the Spirit" is one of the prime movers behind attempts to get this declaration adopted as the government's peace aim. It is urging Members of Parliament to give official recognition to the program.

The liberal Anglican William Temple, Archbishop of York, who for years was a member of Great Britain's Labor party, thinks England should begin her reform at home and that economic inequalities should be tackled first.

He led Anglican Church representatives from all over England in a conference at Malvern which last January concluded with a public statement condemning private ownership of great industrial resources "as a stumbling block to Christianity."

Just how far this represents British public opinion as a whole, T. P. Kirk, Conference Secretary, does not know.

He said however, that the conference was composed of "an influential group," and that they were "trying to start people thinking about post-war conditions and how to better them."

The Malvern Conference also advocated some form of substituting goods and services as means of exchange in place of the present monetary standard, which is called "false."

Norse Warned on 'Delusion'

OSLO, via Berlin, March 24 (AP)—Posters put up during the night throughout German-occupied Norway sternly warned Norwegians today against violating an anti-espionage decree.

"Reichskommissar Joseph Terboven," an official announcement reads, "decreed that in all Norwegian towns and municipalities posters must be put up containing all penal clauses and ordinances against espionage.

"On several occasions recently Norwegians were deluded into assisting Britons by word or deed. In an espionage case on the west coast for which sentences long since have been passed, penal clauses and ordinances were violated willfully. These offenses were of such a nature that a Reich's court martial pronounced ten death sentences.

"In the majority of cases when Norwegians offended regulations they maintained they did not know the wording or meaning of the penal clauses. The public is urged to study the posters most carefully. Everybody must know to what penalties he exposes himself and what dangers he faces if he offends the ordinances."

Who Are These Serbs? Fighters for Freedom

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Who are these Serbs who have attempted to defy Herr Hitler, these Serbs who stood under the shadow of his bombers, before the mouths of his cannon, and dared call a tyrant a tyrant?

They are mountain peasants or children of peasants who through four centuries of bondage sang of freedom, and a full century after that fought for freedom, taking every risk and making every sacrifice.

Who are these Serbs, who presume to tell the Nazi Führer they'll never bow their knees and say "Heil" to him? They are the first group of Balkan men and women who dared raise the banner of revolt against Turkish Sultans.

Barely had the American colonists set up a free state, in which they hoped all men would be equal, barely had the French lower class plunged into an epochal struggle to break intolerable yokes of royal oppression, when Serbian shepherds and pigherds elected a leader, raised banners of revolt, took to the mountains, with muskets on their shoulders, and attacked Sultanic armies.

Dedicated to Freedom

Songs of freedom rang through valleys and echoed over the passes.

Prayers for freedom were reverentially read in all the little, white-washed churches.

Strong, stern, hard-handed mothers dedicated their sons to freedom and, dry eyed, sent them to mountain rendezvous to strike a blow for freedom.

All the Serbs fought decades long to make freedom's dream come true. And it came true.

Who are these Serbs, who have gathered in great protest meetings and sent thousands of messages to Belgrade, urging the Government to stand firm? They are loyal, self-reliant, self-sustaining family people. They live in large, low, rambling houses scattered over the hills and in the woods. Each group of 25 or 30 members has been almost self-sufficient.

The family has all things in common; they co-operate in toil and in enjoying the fruits of toil. One member takes wheat to the brookside mill, another makes flour into bread, a third brings wood and chops it for the big oven, a fourth does the washing at the nearest stream; one tends the sheep and goats, another herds the pigs; one plows, another sows and in due time others hoe and harvest; all the women spin and weave, the men make moccasins, caps, copper kettles and pack saddles.

The hand-woven shirts are beautifully embroidered; the saddle bags are gorgeously colored, the moccasins have jaunty, curved toes, turned up provocatively, like the ears of an alert watch dog; the sheepskin caps all have little steeples, making the tall Serbs seem still taller.

Foe of Oppression

The family grandpa or great grandpa tells all the family members never to be afraid, never to run away, and never to tolerate oppression. Those Serbian highlanders were masters of their highlands and masters of themselves! The Serbs sing many folk songs to mothers, and every mother has been exalted as a guardian of liberty.

Who are these Serbs, that feel they must take such an active part in governmental affairs? They're the men who organized the first powerful people's party in all Southeast Europe. They elected kings from their own midst and if those kings became tyrannical deposed them. Alone of all the Southeast Europeans, the Serbs have native kings. They scorn pretentious foreign dynasties. They make kings of their neighbors; if the king is worthy they serve him with unmatched loyalty; if not, they chase him out.

The Serbs set up one of Europe's very first peasant movements. It was called the Radical Party. Tall, gaunt, Serbian peasants, sleeping on dirt floors, unable to read a word of print, loved the word Radical. They accepted as a leader one of the boldest of Balkan men—tall, solemn, slow - tongued Nicholas Pashitch and they launched their party crusade with a revolution against local tyranny. They got rid of the tyrant and they came to power. The Serbs managed Serbia.

The second largest political group was the Democratic Party, and though its leaders, as most politicians, have failings, it has done honor to that name. The Serbian Democrats shamed democracy less than most other parties in most other lands, bearing that same name.

The third Serbian political group is called the Peasant Party. It flourishes among the Serbs outside of Serbia, especially among those in the recently liberated province of Bosnia. The Bosnians are the "Wild Westerners" of Yugoslavia. They are the boldest among the bold, the most daring of the daring.

It is this Peasant Party whose chiefs are now leading the Serbian opposition to the Nazis. The Bosnians are poor and primitive. They are the only Balkan people that within this generation has had to bear both Sultanic and Hapsburg yokes. The Bosnians have been doubly oppressed so have a doubly strong determination to preserve freedom now.

Fighters for Freedom

Who are these Serbs, who so dauntlessly risk the provoking of terrible Nazi reprisals? They are members of the little nation, barely 3,000,000 strong, which in 1914 rejected a Hapsburg ultimatum, defied one of Europe's largest Empires and held back the mighty Hapsburg armies for a full year. They are men who, rather than bow their heads, left their homes and homeland, to wander in strange countries and to gather once more on a common battle front against oppressors.

Who are these isolated, provincial Serbs, living off the main lines of traffic in peasant cabins and herdsmen's huts, that yet know so much about world affairs? Who are these Serbs, that, though half illiterate, yet know so much more about freedom than some college professors in other lands? Who are these rough-handed Serbs, that never saw a diplomat and never heard a courtier's flattery, yet understand Herr Hitler's wiles better than some Senators in some other countries? They are men and women who have learned from experience.

History, imperial struggles, despotic perfidy have been written into the lives of all their generations.

Every folk story and every folk song, half their peaks and all their mountain passes tell them of tyrants and of tyrants' politics. So they are wise with a direct and ultimate political wisdom, the wisdom that come from suffering.

Cling to Simple Faiths

There are simple men and women, with unclouded minds and loyal hearts that make perception simple. They know what are the greatest values, what things come first, what issues are supreme. They like money, but business as usual is not their greatest care.

They delight greatly in good living and in happy festivals, but they know some values are worth far more than passing happiness. They know the confining darkness of despotic dungeons; they know, too, the grand, exalting freedom of hills and highlands where men do not cower, nor bow their heads, nor bend their knees nor say words they know are lies.

Knowing slavery and knowing freedom, these men and women feel that no price is too great for freedom, and that no conceivable reward is great enough to make slavery seem good. So they took their stand. Where men and women of spirit have always taken it.

They could not win the day. They did not succeed in aligning their heterogenous, insecure, inadequate united country against the Axis, but as these staunch, bold, clear-sighted peasants sit about crude, wooden tables today, to eat thin mutton stew and thick sour milk from common family bowls with misshapen tin spoons, they might be cheered to know they have given distant people a grand example of clear-visioned manliness.

10,000 WPA Workers Improve Roads to Camps

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Fred R. Rauch, Acting Work Projects Administration Deputy Commissioner, announces that more than 10,000 men have been assigned to condition hundreds of miles of roads near Army and Navy posts.

Mr. Rauch said approval had been given to 86 such projects, to cost $15,000,000, and that extra shifts have been authorized in several instances to permit work 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Gasoline Sales in Canada Rose Rapidly in 1940

OTTAWA—Retail sales of gasoline in Canada during the first nine months of 1940 amounted to 660,105,000 gallons compared with 601,691,000 gallons in the corresponding period of 1939.

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'Elijah' and 'Orfeo'—News of Stage, Screen, and Art

Handel and Haydn Society Gives Mendelssohn Oratorio

By Winthrop P. Tryon

At the end, Mendelssohn rather "lets down" the principal singer in his oratorio, "Elijah," which the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, presented under the auspices of the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches in Symphony Hall last evening. But such an inevitability could cut nothing down from the praise of Walter Kidder, bass, who appeared in the title part, and who distinguished himself, as he was in duty bound to do, in the aria, "It is enough."

A performance of the work without a strong interpretation of the episode in which that aria occurs would be no performance at all, however good everything else might be. For a style and a sentiment inhere in the theme of the aria, introduced by the cellos of the orchestra and taken up by the solo voice, which may be said to sum up the serious elements of Mendelssohn's musical makeup. To bring out the theme's quality is something a bass or a baritone, as may happen, must do, or he had as well let the role of Elijah alone; and to select a vocalist competent for the task is what a choral society director must mind to do, or he had as well let the oratorio, "Elijah," alone.

If the composer dismisses his chief voice in the finale on a considerably colorless note, he does so too late for any particular harm. The drama of which the Prophet is hero nears its conclusion anyway, and a tenor aria of brilliant type rescues the immediate situation, while a brilliant final chorus puts an end to objections before they have time to intrude.

Mr. Kidder, to repeat, had to be the man to give the occasion its shine, even more than Dr. Stone. Less exciting were the tasks for Emma Beldan and Harriet Eden, sopranos, for Gertrude Berggren, contralto, and for Donald Dame, tenor. All is, the better they showed up the better for them and the better in a general way for the listeners. But to make a single mention, Miss Beldan sang with an energy and a brilliance calculated to make people believe Mendelssohn's melodies still posses vitality, romantic and plaintive though they may be.

"Elijah" can, we may grant, be done in a restrained and genteel manner and so made a sort of museum piece recalling the mood of its period in the forties of the last century. But Dr. Stone is evidently set, as far as he can manage matters, against having it timid and forceless. He seems inclined, by way of modernizing, to give his choruses a sort of impressionistic treatment. He will not have them too obviously and mathematically sung. He will have notes distinctly executed and words plainly uttered, but he will not permit a too obtrusive phrasing. Accents are sharp and at the same time outlines are ever so slightly veiled. It comes out a different result altogether from that which he secures in Handel's "Messiah." Regarding the orchestral part of "Elijah," he makes all he knows how, we may be sure, of its symphonic quality; but he would doubtless do a great deal more with the instrumental detail of the score if he had something better than a mere choral conductor's chance for orchestral practice.

* * *

'Orfeo'

Claudio Monteverdi, the seventeenth-century Italian composer who did his best to start opera going in the right direction, was brought back to honor with a presentation of his "Orfeo" by Quincy Porter and a group of New England Conservatory singers and players at Jordan Hall on Friday evening. His case was set forth, too, with ability, and his experiment in a form of art supposed to have been unknown till his day, and not even at the present time mastered, was revived with all the zeal and enthusiasm that could be asked for. Strangely enough, the enterprise hardly seemed like something brought from far away or from long ago. The music, as far as style counts, might have been composed by some modernist who was striking out new paths. Only in regard to its method and its treatment of the resources of performance could it be called at all quaint.

It is of no use for historians to talk of opera as developing from Monteverdi to Wagner, and of pursuing a constant line of growth from "Orfeo" to "Tristan." For instead of making gradual improvement in the eighteenth century and finding culmination in the nineteenth, it may be said to have taken a retrograde course for a couple of hundred years and to have returned at last and happily to its original starting point, whence it could go ahead.

What composers have chiefly learned since Monteverdi is to accompany a voice with full orchestra, letting the singer be heard and allowing the instruments to comment in their way on the action. But of recitative they know little more than he did. He shows how dialogue can be fitted to the notes of the scale, which after all is the fundamental problem; and in that procedure he is scarcely outdone by anyone who has succeeded him.

Monteverdi gives but slight hint of the grand aria, which is the mark of opera of the solo voice, from Handel to Verdi; but he has what is no doubt just as good, and certainly just as difficult of execution and interpretation—a madrigal type of chorus. What should he strangely, but perhaps inevitably, introduce into the exchange of dramatic talk but those two conventions, "addio!" and "andiamo!" which have become fixed in Italian librettos and seem likely never to be erased; so we have little something to charge, with reason and with fairness, against him.

Kerstin Thorborg

As Brangäne in "Tristan und Isolde," to be given by the Metropolitan Opera Association on Wednesday afternoon, April 2, at the Metropolitan Theater.

A Playwright on World Affairs

By Padraic Colum

The writer is an authority on Irish literature and was co-founder of the Abbey Theater, Dublin. His play, "The Fiddler's House," will have its American premiere at the Cherry Lane Theater, New York, Thursday.

Irish letters have recently lost what the outside world acknowledged to be two of the greatest figures in contemporary literature—William Butler Yeats, the poet, and James Joyce, the novelist. But that does not necessarily mean that Irish letters are going to enter a lean period. Ireland has now no figures of the significance of Yeats and Joyce. The loss is immense. Especially in the case of Yeats, who lived in Dublin, was active not only in poetry but in the theater, and whose very presence was an urge to creativeness, an incitement to literary discipline.

But Yeats himself believed that something very great in the arts was still to come out of Ireland. In the last play he wrote, Cuchulain, the greatest of the Irish heroes, is killed and his head cut off. And then come stage-directions to this effect—"Comes loud music, but now it is quite different. It is the music of some Irish fair of our day. The stage brightens. Emer and the head are gone." I imagine that the poet wishes to suggest that out of the folk-mind, the popular mind of our day, will come a new heroism, a new creativeness.

* * *

In his last poems Yeats had a good deal to say about the destruction of European civilization. He seemed to believe with Spengler in the decline of the west, the end of the cycle of civilization that we have known. But he seems to have believed that Ireland, because it was denied the opportunity of developing in that civilization, was an unexhausted country. We have still a folk, we have an heroic tradition which we are re-discovering. Ireland with these two to lean on can keep alive and productive.

Ireland is fortunate that she has been held back from expressing herself with any completeness. I believe that the mind of Ireland is awake now; it was awakened by its writers and scholars, by its folklorists like Douglas Hyde, who is now the President of Eire. The Celtic Irish are really a fresh people on the European scene. And they have the advantage of having an ancient and exciting tradition. They will be forced to draw upon all their resources—their spiritual resources.

At the moment Ireland is very backward. There has been no Irish philosopher since George Berkeley in the eighteenth century. And though there are a few very fine Irish painters—the poet's brother, Jack B. Yeats, is the most important of them—Dublin is, visually speaking, illiterate. There is no Irish music. What music there is, is from the seventeenth century at the latest. It was composed for a people who are no longer in the country—the people of the castles, for whom the harpists played, and who were either killed off or went into exile. Everything will have to be done, and, of course, it is the artists, the scholars, the philosophers, who will have to give the lead.

* * *

In discussing the sources and also the direction of a new creative activity, one has to make a distinction that is not easily made—the distinction between statism and nationalism. It is not the insistence on the nation but the insistence upon the states that is the trouble in Europe.

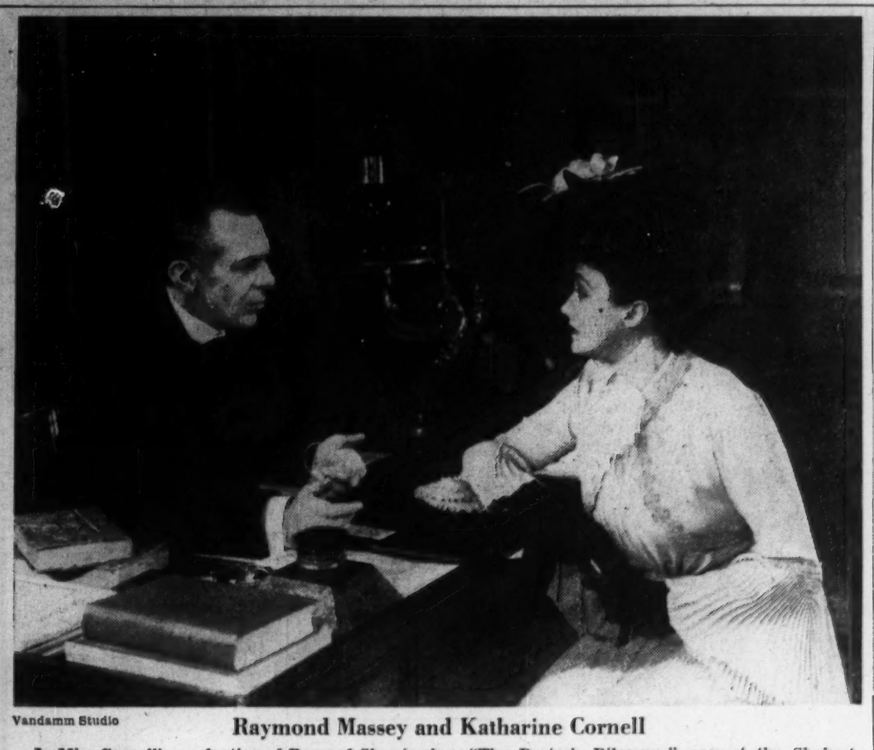
It is time the distinction was made. There is a terrible contradiction, a contradiction that is now becoming apparent, between the nation and the state. The nation is a community with a tradition that comes through the natural features of the country, through its great figures, through the happenings that have moved the people, through their immemorial striving for a livelihood, through language, through an unexpressed feeling of destiny. If you ask me what the characteristic of the nation is, I should answer: Piety — piety towards its past, its tradition, its landscape.

* * *

The state is something quite different. The state has no piety for the past; it is occupied with the future. It is dynamic while the nation is static; its great concern is expansion. No matter what they say, only two things concern statesmen: economics and war—or, if you like, defense.

The great mistake that political thinkers made was in confusing the nation and the state. They wanted the state to come into existence so that it might protect and foster the nation. But the state does not really do that. While every nation is distinctive, every state is standardized, standardized for defense, for economic development. If we had realized the difference we should, perhaps, have created a different kind of state from the aggressive entity that leads to struggle.

European political thinkers in the future may become conscious of this distinction between nationalism and statism but then it may be too late to save the nations and to save the civilizations that the nations so humanly enriched. One cannot, of course, be sure that enlightened Irish people will realize the difference, either. But I think it is a good omen that a man whose greatest contribution to scholarship is through his being a folklorist has been made President of Eire.



Vandamm Studio

Raymond Massey and Katharine Cornell

In Miss Cornell's production of Bernard Shaw's play, "The Doctor's Dilemma," now at the Shubert Theater in New York.

Maurice Seymour

Evelyn Daw

In "Blossom Time," continuing at the Shubert

Spring List of Films At State and Orpheum

Films scheduled for spring at Loew's State and Orpheum include "The Bad Man," with Wallace Beery; "Men of Boys Town," with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney; "The Ziegfeld Girl," with James Stewart, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, and Lana Turner; Ernst Lubitsch's "That Uncertain Feeling," with Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas, and Burgess Meredith; "That Hamilton Woman," with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh; and Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," with Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, March 25

Seventy-eighth Faculty concert by the Longy School of Music. Harry Kobialka, violin; Gerard Haft, cello, and Erwin Bodky, piano. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday, March 26

Brahms' Requiem presented by the New England Conservatory Chorus and orchestra. Francis Findlay, conductor. Soloists: Gertrude McKinley, soprano, and Edward Bleau, baritone. Dowell McNeill, organist. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Final concert in the Welleslay Series by Lily Pons, coloratura soprano. Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, at 8:30.

Thursday, March 27

Opening of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season. "Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart. Ettore Panizza, conductor. Metropolitan Theater, at 8:

Friday, March 28

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

"Tannhäuser," by Wagner, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. Metropolitan Theater, at 7:45.

Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Chorus. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. Museum of Fine Arts, at 8:15.

Concert by the choir of Christ Church, Cambridge. W. Judson Rand, Jr., organist. Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 8.

Saturday, March 29

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Ettore Panizza, conductor. Metropolitan Theater, at 2.

"Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Gennaro Papi, conductor. 8.

Harry Lauder And His Songs In Film Form

Sir Harry Lauder is back in Boston, not on the stage this time but on the screen at the Fine Arts in a film that bears the title of "Song of the Road." It finds the Scottish comedian, still in possession of his stout crooked stick, pretending to be a traveling minstrel in Scotland entertaining his countrymen with a caravan show.

In familiar fashion he sings little character songs, sometimes in bonnet and kilts, sometimes arrayed as a carpenter or soldier. The songs are the kind that he has done so often in the past, accompanied by a bit of monologue and a lively dance step or two. Though they are simple melodies, Sir Harry lends them a flavor of his own, with changes of expression and manner to suit the character that he has assumed for the moment.

The story is of less importance. It has been put together mainly to provide an excuse for the Lauder songs and banter. It has something to do with the backstage problems of the wandering minstrel, the marriage of one of his daughters to a drunken wastrel, the ambitions of his other daughter to be a singer, the decision of the minstrel to bring up his grandchild after the child's mother had passed on, the rascality of the youngster's father, the success of the musical daughter as a radio singer, the fire which destroyed much of the caravan, and the determination of the minstrel to carry on with what is left.

But though the plot is synthetic, the players have a genuine Scottish tang. Among them are Ruth Have and Ethel Glendinning as the two daughters, Bruce Seton as the villain, and Campbell Gullen as one of the members of the troupe. Much of the film seems to have been photographed against the background of Scottish countryside. And there is Sir Harry to lend the film the benefit of his presence.

The current program at the Fine Arts includes the March of Time issue on "Labor and Defense," Walt Disney's "Put Put Trouble," and newsreels.

E. F. M.

Stage News

Departure of "Cabin in the Sky" from the Colonial and "My Loving Son" from the Plymouth after the performances on Saturday leaves Boston with one playhouse open. That is the Shubert, where "Blossome Time" with Everett Marshall heading the cast, continues its engagement. Next week the Plymouth will open its doors again when "The Night Before Christmas" arrives for a week's engagement.

* * *

The Harvard Dramatic Club announces for its sixty-third production Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown" to be given at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, from April 23 through 26. The production will be directed by Edwin Burr Pettet, head of the New England Repertory Company, and Virginia Thoms.

* * *

The plays this week at the New England Repertory Playhouse in Joy Street will be O'Neill's "Diff'rent" on Thursday; Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" on Friday; and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," Saturday.

Littleton, N. H., Premiere

The world premiere of Bette Davis's new picture, "The Great Lie," will be held on Saturday evening, April 5, at the Premier Theater in Littleton, N. H., announcement was made by Warner Bros.

April 5 is Miss Davis' birthday, and the civic and social organizations of Littleton and the surrounding countryside are preparing a birthday celebration that will include a ball in the Littleton Town Hall and a torchlight parade. Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire will be present and the Governors of the other New England States will be invited.

Proceeds of the premiere and ball will be devoted to the Littleton Hospital and the Golden Rule Farm for Boys.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street—Tenth International Salon of Photography. Through March 30.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by Manley Butler. March 25-April 5.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Place—Pastel children's portraits by Mary Ludlum Davis. Through March.

Boston Public Library—Flower prints by Redonte, Monnoyer and Tessier. Through March 30.

Castano Galleries, 274 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by modern and old masters. Through March.

Child's Gallery, 171 Newbury Street—Paintings by Aiphonse J. Shelton. Through March 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Murray P. Corse. Through March 28.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—Portraits by John Young-Hunter. Through March 29.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Susumu Hirota and Aimee Lamb. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 8a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of public housing in the United States. Through April 20.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Phillips Endecott Osgood and Ray Huntsman. Through March 29.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Karl Zerbe. Through April 19.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese Portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls, Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open except Sundays and holidays, to the public free through June 29, from 1-5 p. m. American water colors of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through April 1, Etruscan wall paintings from the fifth century tombs at Tarquinia (water colors and photographs by Prentice Duell). Through April 10. Examples of Chinese and Japanese woodblock prints from the seventh century to 1940, and the tools used to make them. Through March.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5, closed on Mondays. Portraits through 43 centuries, to April 6. (Special Exhibition Galleries.)

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Concert by E. Power Biggs, organist; Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violinist; Bernard Robbins, violinist; and Iwan d'Archambeau, cellist. 8:15.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory—
Lecture-recital by Nicolas Slonimsky. 8:15.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—
Recital by Chaim Louis Cardon, tenor. Carl Lamson, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Hideout in the Alps," Jane Baxter. 2, 5, 8:05. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:38.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Songs of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "March of Time." 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris, Mildred Coles. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05.

Modern—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 9:20. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:33, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:13, 3:11, 6:09, 9:06.

Scollay—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan," "Two Travels—Bar Harbor, Alaska," "Meet the U. S. Fleet," "Women Bowlers," "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural colors), latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Puerto Rico," "The Gossips," "Chilean Cavalry," "Phil Spitalny and Orchestra," "Life in the New Navy," "Hollywood Newsreel," 2 cartoons, and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 2:03, 5:49, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 10.

Uptown—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:40, 10:15. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. "The Monster and the Girl." 2, Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON—Capital: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Devil Bat," Bela Lugosi. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Trial of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh. 2, 5, 8.

Brookline Village: "Victory," Fredric March. 2, 5, 8. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Cleveland Circle: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. Evenings 7-11.

Harvard: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

University: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 6:10, 9:25. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott, Brenda Joyce. "Case of the Black Parrott."

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 3:21, 9:21. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "The Invisible Woman." "Behind the News." 2 Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:30. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Brenda Joyce. 3:22, 8:22. "You're the One." 1:54, 6:45, 9:58.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "The Invisible Woman." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:08, 7, 9:49. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45, 8:25.

Park: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Jean Arthur. 3:36, 7:56. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 10:11.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 8:15. "Invisible Woman." 1:53, 6:52, 9:45.

Hyde Park: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.

Mystic: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 7, 10. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:37, 8:12. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2:05, 6:45, 9:44.

Orpheum: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:30. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7, 9:58.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "You're the One." 1:45. "Western Union," Randolph Scott. 3:24, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Fouth Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Cable and Vivien Leigh. 1:40 and 7:40.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Mad Doctor," Rosalind Russell. "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga."

Strand: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas.

REVERE—Boulevard: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

Revere: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey. "Always a Bride." 2 and 6:15.

Davis Square: "Long Voyage Home." "Meet the Missus." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Invisible Woman." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2:09, 7:54. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:25, 9:09.

Princess: "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2:09, 7:54. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 3:12, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Western Union," Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello, 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "South of Suez." "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "World in Flames." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Victory," Fredric March. "Argentine Nights." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 3:36, 7:56. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 10:11.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:55, 6:58, 10:05. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:00, 8:05.

AMUSEMENTS

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Evgs. 2.75-.55c; Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2.20-.55c, tax inc.

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Hilda Was a Crab

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

Hilda was a Crab. She was a sturdy-looking crab, and she was pretty, too, with her brown and golden carapace, or shell. She was the kind of crab known as a Rock Crab. She did not live simply anywhere. Hilda had a house of her own, far under a ledge, below water in a little shallow cove. Many other houses and nooks were there, where other crabs or fish were hiding, when the sun baked too hot in the noontime. It was cool and shady there.

The Cove

This cove was a little ocean inlet in a rocky, somewhat sandy shore, fringed with purple and reddish seaweed that overhung like awnings the entrances to the different little houses. Being without roots, these seaweeds were somehow attached to the rocks; they never bloomed and had no seeds. Their kind had been in the ocean long before "once upon a time"—long before there were plants and trees, even before there were grasses. They are really less than grasses and plants and trees; their real name is Algae.

Here in this cove grew the fresh Sea-lettuce, the reddish-purple Irish Moss, the brown Fingerkelp, the long floating Devil's Apron Strings. The Rockweed was simply filled with cunning little Periwinkles and other Snails.

Above the seaweeds, whitish Barnacles had squeezed tight against one another in such a mass, that they covered the rocks just like a blanket. They had settled down there after they had grown up, after they had had their long childhood swim. It really did not matter to them whether they were in or out of the water. They did not mind being in the hot sun for hours where the water was low because it was drawn out into the ocean at ebb tide.

Right now, the water in the cove was so shallow, that countless Limpets too were in the dry part. And under each hat-shaped shell lived a Mollusk. They seemed to be a social sort of little animal, for there were rows and rows and rows of them clinging close together to and below the rocks. When they breathed, they lifted their house top, or limpet-shell just a wee bit, and that was the moment many a crab would wait for, and put her claw right into that little opening to fetch that juicy bite for a breakfast.

Hilda's House

Here under those beautiful, overgrown rocks, Hilda kept house. And what a housekeeping she did! Soft-edged pebbles covered the floor. Colorful pebbles, pinkish and bluish and yellowish and grayish, with softest green moss cushions between them. Green velvet moss covered also wall and ceiling. In times past, the waves had played with those pebbles, had turned them and rolled them, until all the corners had been edged off. And after they had done a little more rolling around, they gained that lovely polish that makes them shine so pretty in the water. But all that had been long, long ago—long before Hilda had been even a baby crab.

It was dim in Hilda's house, just as crab houses must be. Whatever was left, on the floor, from her meals, the busy waves washed away. And so Hilda's home was always spick and span.

A Tight Squeeze

Just now in its dimness, it appeared as if it was filled with heaps of legs, moving and fidgeting around. It really was Hilda's own house, but two small crabs had adopted it and her.

Hilda's house was just large enough for Hilda alone, but with two guests squeezed in, it seemed as if they all must get mixed up with those many legs and scratch each other with the stab-like points at their tips. But all went on in a very orderly way. Eight legs belonged to each of them—Hilda, the big one, and Janey and Jim the young green ones, three tenants—twenty-four legs in all.

Now these twenty-four legs began to get very lively. They pulled and pushed and stepped over each other, all the while shoveling forward toward the entrance of the house. Would they swim? No, no, that they had done when they were very young, just hatched as babies from an egg. But since then, they had changed their dress, or carapace, several times. That carapace was like a shield on their backs, hard and brittle, and no good to swallow. Many fish knew that—and they did not bother to try.

A Crab Dance

Now, the little Green Crabs were just heavy enough to keep themselves close to the ground. Lightly, very lightly, their pointed claws touched the sand. It was a kind of dancing, a peculiar step, not forward and not backward; sidewise they moved. Crabs just do things in crab fashion—scratch, scratch, scratch. Suddenly, facing each other, they began to fence with their claws. Here a box and there a good kick.

Scratch, scratch; Jim tumbled over and Janey turned. The match was over. Just a sort of friendly exercise. Just the thing that Green Crabs particularly like. Each one went in a different direction, carefree and undisturbed, not turning once more around to say "Goodby" to each other. As they went, they had not even the courtesy to say to Hilda: "Thank you, we had a lovely time in your house."

(To be continued next Monday)

Hilda's cove was a little ocean inlet in a rocky, sandy shore

Where the Snow Man Goes

The Snow man's hat was pushed awry,
His mouth was gone, and he'd lost one eye;
He had been such a fine man yesterday,
But the sun was melting him all away!

The Snow man laughed—'Ho, ho, old Sun,
Melt me away, and have your fun.
But when I melt, in the ground I go,
Where I help to make the Spring flowers grow!"

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Puzzle Corner

We have a new kind of puzzle today. By changing a word, one letter at a time, you can work swift magic. See how, in the illustration below, lion is changed to lamb:

Quick Tricks

L	I	O	N
L	I	M	N
L	I	M	B
L	A	M	B

Now try it for yourself. Write letters in the blank squares and change rose to rice:

R	O	S	E
R	I	C	E

And now change loaf to gold:

L	O	A	F
G	O	L	D

We will publish the answers next Monday.

Can you find the six names of the months hidden in the following sentences? Each sentence has a name hidden in it. Write your answers on the lines below and check them with the ones we shall publish next Monday.

Hidden Months

1. For a vacation, the Isle of Capri looked attractive to Jane.
2. When she was out with Doctor Smith, her beau, gusts of wind almost blew her away.
3. She picked him a yellow flower for his buttonhole.
4. She and Doc visited an old church and, in the transept, embers of a burning leaf had set the matting smouldering.
5. Through a dim arch they saw the caretaker outside burning leaves and weeds.
6. Jane told Doc to berate the caretaker for his carelessness.

1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

Here are the answers to last Monday's puzzles:

Names of Presidents

Madison. Monroe. Roosevelt. Van Buren. Pierce. Garfield. Coolidge. Harrison. Wilson. Washington.

Answer to Rhyming Puzzle Trouble

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children. You will see some of the books they won in the pictures published next to this box.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age. The awards for older girls and boys are announced on the page For Young People.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Through courtesy of The Bay Colony Bookshop, Boston

Adventure in a Pond

"They've raced me again!" exclaimed Tiny Tadpole. "Oh, well, I'll swim alone."

So he turned away from his brothers and sisters and went in the opposite direction round the pond. It seemed to him a very big and exciting place, but, of course, he knew nothing of the bigger and more exciting world beyond.

Presently, to his surprise, he found himself swimming in the dark and listening to a gurgly voice which said, "Move along there, please!"

He was so startled that he shot round and came into the open pond again, and then he looked back at a queer, grey thing.

"Please, what are you?" he asked.

"A small pipe," it answered proudly. "I carry water from this pond to a stream that runs to a chalk mine. Without me, twenty men couldn't do their work!"

"Indeed," said Tiny Tadpole. "You must be as famous as the King of England!"

"Well, not quite," admitted the other, "but, still, very important."

"I'm sorry I swam inside you," said the little tadpole.

A Brave Tadpole

"Oh, that's all right. Call again when you're passing," invited the pipe, "only I can't permit dawdling, as that would stop the water running properly."

"Thank you, I'll remember," answered Tiny Tadpole.

Then he swam off home, and told his many brothers and sisters about the pipe. They wouldn't believe him till he took them to see it, and then they said, "How brave you are! We wouldn't go inside that for anything!"

"Oh, I like it," Tiny Tadpole assured them, and he swam in and out, in and out, in and out, till they begged him to stop.

After that he used to call on the pipe often and listen to the stories it had learnt from passing fishes, and soon he thought himself a very wise, clever tadpole. But he was not quite wise or clever enough.

One day when he arrived, he told the pipe it had grown smaller.

"Don't be silly," it answered. "How could I?"

Tiny Tadpole was quite sure of it, however, and every minute after that he thought the pipe was getting narrower and narrower. He never dreamed of what was really happening until the pipe said, "It's you who are changing—you'll soon be a frog."

"How funny," exclaimed Tiny. "I never thought of that!"

The next time he called, the pipe said, "I expect you'd better not come inside any more. You're looking much too grown up."

"Please, just this once," Tiny begged.

"Very well," promised the other. "But, remember, I'm rather narrow, and you'll have to keep moving."

Too Grown Up

It seemed that as soon as he got inside that pipe Tiny Tadpole became Little Frog. And he quickly discovered that, although he waved his legs wildly, he wasn't getting anywhere much.

"Move along, there," came the bubbly voice almost immediately.

"Please," said the little frog, "I'm trying to, very hard!"

"So it's you again!" exclaimed the pipe. "I might have known this would happen. Well, if you can't get on, you'd better get out!"

"Yes, sir," answered Little Frog meekly, and he tried to turn round. But he seemed to have too many legs now, and all he could do was to wriggle forward till his head was in the open air at the place where the water dropped from the pipe to the stream below.

"Bother!" gurgled the pipe. "I'll try not to be annoyed, but this really is difficult. The water can just get past you now if it squeezes, but what will happen when you grow bigger still? As I told you, twenty men can't carry on their work if I stop sending them water."

"I'm so sorry," answered Little Frog, "and I won't grow any more."

When the Men Came

He couldn't help it, though. You see, all the older members of his family were large, fat frogs, and he would soon be just like them.

"I'm very, very sorry," he said again to the pipe. "I can't blame you for feeling cross with me."

"Not cross, only worried," replied the other. "We can only wait and see what happens. Probably the men from the chalk quarry will come and poke you out. That's what they did when things got stuck in me before."

It wasn't a pleasant thing to look forward to, but Little Frog decided that he must, and would, be brave. He hoped the men would come before he grew much fatter, though, for only a trickle of water was getting past him and soon even that would stop.

Before long the men arrived and stared hard at him. After that they brought a long stick and poked him from the pond end of the pipe. But they were very careful about hurting his feelings, and didn't poke too hard. Little Frog held his breath and kept his legs close to his sides in order to make himself thinner, until, all at once, he shot out onto the bank of the stream from where he soon made his way back to the pond.

But that was a lesson to him, and he never afterwards put so much as a leg inside anything that wouldn't fit a large fat frog.

A Spring Riddle

What comes in spring,
A welcome thing,
But doesn't ever stay?

Upon its back
A small black cap.
Its fuzzy coat is gray.

It grows a-pace,
And in a trace,
Some yellow dust is there.

In springtime's sun,
It has begun
To curl its yellow hair!

Then off it drops
And never stops
To bid a fond adieu.

I hope next spring
The same soft thing
Will visit us, don't you?

RUTH TEWKSBURY BJORKMAN

(Answer: Pussywillow)

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The Home Forum

Summer At Aunt Em's

BACK IN THE 'NINETIES, shortly after the beginning of the summer vacation each year, an invitation written in Aunt Em's old-fashioned, flowing script would arrive, asking me to spend a few weeks at her little cottage down on the Island. The days between the letter and the leaving were almost as bad as waiting for Christmas, but at last the day came.

* * *

A delectable odor of soft coal smoke and steam filled the musty Long Island Railroad Station. It was a dingy old building to look back on with grown-up lack of imagination; but to me it was the gateway to paradise.

I was usually about an hour ahead of time. Then "Trains for—" and all the old beloved familiar names of the little towns down the Island on the way to Aunt Em's. Same old rusty red paint on the cars; same old rusty red plush on the seats, worn a little thinner on the edges, particularly where the conductor had pried it loose with his punch handle to thrust in the passengers' tickets. Same old battered water-cooler at the end of the car, with the tin cup to drink from. One could *open* the windows in those days, and let in the country smells; of hot hay fields, and salt marshes, and muddy creeks, and all the bouquet of varied odors that signaled to our nostrils that we were making way on the Island.

At the long stops at wayside stations, one could stick his head out and watch as they unloaded and loaded an interesting variety of things. Cans of milk, vegetables of all sorts in crates and barrels, a cow and her calf, a rowboat, a cream separator.

* * *

Nearing my destination, my heart beat faster at sight of the weathered station. There were the faded signs; even the same boards were loose on the platform. There was the three-seated rig, with the dappled-gray team from Hawkins Livery Stable. Same smell of old leather and new varnish in the hot sun; the horses stamping resignedly to drive off the flies, which persisted in lighting on their sleek backs, despite the tasseled netting which hung over them. Old John would be driving, and would give me a hand with my grandfather's alligator Gladstone bag that was too big for me to "stow" unaided.

Aunt Em's cottage was at the end of one of the roads from the village. Shade trees arched overhead, spotting its dusty surface with gold coins of sunlight, and everything was sleepy-quiet. The smell of baking was in the air, as we passed a house, and the croon of chickens drowsing in the heat.

Aunt Em appeared on the porch to greet me, wiping her face with her apron, for she'd been baking. After a hug—"You're all hot and dusty. Upstairs with you, in the front room. There's something you like for dinner, so hurry down."

Same musty smell in the settin' room. Same magazines on the table. Clean white tidies on the backs and arms of chairs. Shades down to keep it cool.

Up the steep narrow stairs, with the same oriental odor of straw matting. The familiar china wash bowl and pitcher, with the picture of a dashing team of horses. Behind the old mahogany washstand stretches a splash towel with two lively birds bathing in a puddle and "SPLASH ME" embroidered in ornamental letters. I have a quick rinse, get into old clothes, and run downstairs, two at a time.

Yeasty smelling home-made bread; mound of fresh butter from the farm next door; summer squash, fluffy mashed potatoes, young buttered beets; crisp cucumbers; golden browned bluefish, fresh from the bay; a big pitcher of milk; and, to top off, a large milk-pan of creamy rice pudding baked in the coal range, with the brown frequently stirred in.

* * *

Br-r-r-r-ing, br-r-r-r-ing, goes the bell on the back screen door.

Hank, Skip, and Clarence stand there, shifting from one bare foot to another.

"Git yer trunks, 'n' we'll go swimmin'."

As we near the creek where the boat is kept, the road grows narrower and more uncertain, dwindling to a narrow footpath. A sparkling little freshwater brook, where grows the crispest of water cress in the icy water, empties into the creek. And the fragrant spearmint along its banks; how good it smells when stepped on.

Only one can paddle out in the "canoe" to get the catboat, for it is made of two old planks, nailed together at the ends. Hank brings the boat in, half full of water. Everybody bails and soon she is dry. Up sail; down centerboard; pay out sheet. The sail fills, and gently, with a chuckling little ripple at the bow, we swing out into the creek.

Crabs scuttle across the shallows on the sand bars; little minnows flash by. Great lazy billowy clouds mass, break, and scatter. The red and white cows, grazing on the bright green marsh at the mouth of the creek, glance up idly, and resume grazing with a flick of their tails.

Paradise at last.

Sailing, swimming, and drying off—and repeating the cycle. What an afternoon!

* * *

To sail to the beach, three miles across the bay, is an event. When you land, the boat nosing through the tall salt grass and cattails up to the spindly dock, you can hear the muffled thunder of the surf. It is hot going over the single plank walk across the marshes and up over the sand dunes. The most talkative stand in awe for a moment at the miles of combers as far as the eye can see. Like endless ranks of dark horses, charging furiously, tossing their white manes of foam, repelled by the implacable shore and retreating for another try.

Off with clothes and into trunks; race down the dunes, slipping and sliding. That beach grass is saw-edged and prickly on bare legs. The ocean is cold, salty, clear green. Can't do much swimming, too rough.

Now we're all out again, flinging ourselves down on the smooth white sand, any old way. Hot sun feels good after icy water. Now for lunch, games and a race down the beach. We'll gather driftwood for a fire later.

What a sunset. A great red ball peers through dark cloud-bars. An opalescent afterglow diffuses itself over sky and sea. Voices are hushed in admiration.

Let's light the fire. There's the moon. Glad there's some lunch left. A crackling blaze, then embers to dream into. Sleepy roll of surf, and the slow scramble back over the dunes by moonlight. The wind changed to south at sundown; a quick sail home, and dreamless sleep.

* * *

Good-by, Aunt Em, and thanks for another happy time.

O. S. A.

First Thaw of March

Bursts of warm rain groove the hillside
And put a strange writing on the pasture corner—
Lines of water curving in and out.
The ice shrinks on the pond, and the dark alders
Peer at themselves in the caves of water.

DANIEL SMYTHE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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NAME .....
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CJ-1

Their Finest Art Was In Living

WHILE ALMOST any old Virginian plantation house holds a perennial lure for the stranger because of its association with a mode of life unlike that in any other section of our country, regarded coldly they are by no means our finest architectural specimens. The large contemporary houses in Maryland and New England are superior in composition, in excellence of workmanship, in beauty, and variety of details. For one cottage at Williamsburg restored to its original form there are hundreds throughout Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut which were originally and still are—for they have been preserved and did not need drastic restoration — better proportioned, better built, and finished with better taste.

The undeniable aura about an old Virginia mansion surrounds it not because of its architectural preëminence but because of its peculiarly felicitous combination of a pleasing site, pleasing materials, and a pleasing manner of living. For although there were houses of grander proportions and more exquisite and varied detail in the North and many of these witnessed a social and domestic etiquette of dignified conventionality, there were no dwellings anywhere in the United States—and there still are none—which were the scene of such generous happiness. The Virginian plantation houses were something more than architectural specimens. They were the expression of a people whose finest art was not primarily in building but in living.

Time has also been kind to them. In the congested North, houses whose gardens once ran to water front or river now confront city pavements, but in Virginia open lawns still stretch from portico to the water, and white columns are enhanced by a long vista and by ancient greenery. If the woodwork and variety of detail merit no special attention, the old brick, substantial and mellowed, imparts a sense of comfort and permanence. Spaciousness and long perspectives in landscape and in family feeling are distinctive of the Virginia mansion.—From "Virginia: the New Dominion," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

By Courtesy of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MY DAUGHTER": *A Painting by Frank W. Benson*

FRANK W. BENSON was born nearly eight decades ago in Salem, Massachusetts. He received his artistic training in Paris and at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston where, from 1899 to 1912, he was instructor in drawing and painting at the School of the Museum.

Mr. Benson's four decorations in the Congressional Library at Washington are well-known, and his paintings may be found in many of the principal museums in the United States. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a painter of portraits and figures in oil and water color, and as an etcher.

The wide, thoughtful eyes, delicate features, and long plaited hair of Mr. Benson's daughter are here delightfully painted.

"¿DONDE MORAS?"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡CUANTOS MILLARES de hombres han derivado fuerza y consuelo de las palabras del Salmista (Salmos, 91:1): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente"! Una de las definiciones que el diccionario da de sombra es: "Cubierta protectora como si fuera de alas."

Muchos cristianos han tratado seriamente de habitar en el "retiro del Altísimo", estar conscientes de la unidad con Dios, el bien; y en la proporción de su lealtad han experimentado claras señales de protección. Tanto la historia secular como la religiosa relata muchos casos del cuidado de Dios para con su pueblo, cuando éste se dirigió a El de una manera inteligente en tiempos de necesidad. De otra parte hay que notar como los individuos y las naciones han sufrido reveses de fortuna, derrotas y desdichas, cuando han vuelto la espalda a Dios, que es el Espíritu, para rendir homenaje a los dioses de la materialidad. El relato, que encontramos en el Antiguo Testamento, de los cuarenta años que los hijos de Israel pasaron viajando por el desierto en camino de Egipto a la Tierra Prometida está lleno de ejemplos del flujo y reflujo de la conciencia de protección y abundancia, de acuerdo con la obediencia del pueblo al único Dios o su recaída al paganismo.

Cristo Jesús es nuestro Guía, y sus palabras y obras y su ejemplo nos enseñan como nosotros también podemos habitar en el "retiro del Altísimo", conscientes del amor constante y de la solicitud del Padre. A sus discípulos dijo (San Juan, 8:12): "Yo soy la luz del mundo. El que me sigue no andará en tinieblas, mas tendrá la luz de la vida." Cuando los discípulos de Juan Bautista le preguntaron (San Juan, 1:38): "¿Donde moras?" el Maestro replicó: "Venid y veréis." Al seguirle encontraron que no se refería a su morada material, sino a su conciencia permanente de bien, que procedía de su unidad con el Padre y su obediencia a El. Desde este punto de partida espiritual, esta "luz de la vida", el gran Maestro demostró la irrealidad o falta de poder de cualquier fase de error o de tinieblas. Porque comprendió los hechos inmutables de la vida, pudo hablar a las apariencias del mal con autoridad. Dondequiera que llegó, los enfermos y los pecadores fueron sanados y regenerados, y en varias ocasiones los muertos fueron resucitados. Sabía que estos males de la experiencia humana no formaban parte del plan de su Padre, sino que eran sombras ilusorias, que tenían que desvanecerse ante la presencia de la luz de la Verdad.

La revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana vino a Mary Baker Eddy como resultado de sus oraciones y de su estudio de las Sagradas Escrituras y en particular de la vida y las obras de Cristo Jesús. Esta religión científica puede llamarse correctamente la "luz del mundo" o la "luz de la vida", puesto que es un descubrimiento de la verdad acerca de la existencia espiritual, tal como fué enseñada y demostrada por el cristiano por exelencia, Cristo Jesús. Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana saben que a medida que anden consagradamente en esta luz espiritual, ellos también serán capaces de demostrar su dominio sobre la adversidad y las obras de las tinieblas. Se dan cuenta además de que este dominio espiritual se gana por medio de una manera de pensar y obrar científicamente cristiana. En la página 392 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la Sra. Eddy escribe: "Vigilad como buenos porteros la puerta de vuestro pensamiento. Admitiendo sólo conclusiones que quisiérais ver expresadas en el cuerpo, os gobernaréis armoniosamente. Cuando se presenten condiciones que, según se dice, resultan en enfermedad,—sea aire, ejercicio, herencia, contagio o accidente, —entonces cumple con tu obligación de portero y excluye estos pensamientos y temores malsanos."

Lo mismo que los errores en los calculos matemáticos se corrigen desde el punto de vista de los conocimientos matemáticos correctos, así las creencias erróneas y los problemas de la experiencia humana tienen que vencerse desde la base de las verdades espirituales, tales como éstas se enseñan en la Ciencia Cristiana. El matemático no se detiene en los errores que se hayan cometido en los cálculos, teniéndolos por naturales y necesarios, sino que emplea obedientemente sus conocimientos de la ciencia y las reglas de las matemáticas para corregir los errores y para resolver los problemas.

Así también el Científico Cristiano, comprendiendo algo de la Ciencia de la Vida, que es Dios, reconoce la importancia de enfrentar cualquier problema humano desde aquel punto de vista de la luz espiritual. Sabiendo que el mal no forma parte de la Ciencia del ser verdadero o de la realidad, ve la locura de abandonarse al temor, a la lamentación o al resentimiento. Sabe por experiencia que cuanto más prolonga su jornada por las tinieblas de la creencia errónea y la evidencia material, encareciendo innecesariamente alguna dificultad, preguntándose por qué tenía que confrontarle a él, y qué pudiera hacer para resolverla humanamente, tanto más complicado y desesperado le parecerá. La gran necesidad es vencer decisivamente cada sugestión del error, cuando se presente por primera vez. Exactamente como el pensamiento recurre rápidamente a los hechos conocidos para corregir un error en los cálculos, así el pensamiento del Científico Cristiano tiene que elevarse rápidamente por encima de las ilusiones que el mal presente en la experiencia humana, insistiendo en las verdades del ser verdadero del hombre como hijo de Dios. Al pensar de esta manera, encontrará liberación y protección.

En su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) escribe la Sra. Eddy (pág. 355): "El dar golpes hacia la derecha y hacia la izquierda contra las nieblas nunca clarifica la vista; pero el elevar la cabeza por encima de ellas, es una panacea suprema." El discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana por medio del estudio y de la experiencia llega a comprender cuan conveniente es que se retire apresuradamente al reino del entendimiento espiritual, cuando las nieblas del error se presenten. Cuántas veces ha demostrado con alegría inefable que al habitar en el "retiro del Altísimo", está a salvo de las tempestades del temor, del pecado, de la enfermedad, del dolor o de la pobreza. Canta con el Salmista (Salmos, 27:5): "El me esconderá en su pabellón en el día de calamidad; me encubrirá en lo recóndito de su Tabernáculo; sobre una roca me pondrá en alto."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Fernando

The little horse Fernando rides
Across the dust-pink plain
Has delicately dappled sides
And a windy silver mane.

Fernando sits him steadfastly,
Crooning tunes to his guitar
Till night's cloud-colored, restless sea
Washes up the evening star.

Fernando's coat is faded blue,
His broad-brimmed hat is old,
His clumsy shoes are wearing through,
But his dark voice drips with gold.

He plucks the strings with Latin art,
Knowing well no journey's long
When he who has a merry heart
Paves the lonely road with song.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

"Where dwellest thou?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW MANY millions of persons have gained strength and comfort from the Psalmist's words (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty"! One dictionary definition of shadow is "protecting covering, as of wings."

Many Christians have earnestly endeavored to abide in "the secret place of the most High," to be conscious of unity with God, good, and in proportion to their faithfulness have they experienced unmistakable protection. History, both secular and religious, records many instances of God's care for His people who have turned to Him understandingly in time of need. Likewise is it to be noted that individuals and nations have suffered loss, defeat, and destruction when they have turned away from God, who is Spirit, to the gods of materiality. The account in the Old Testament of the forty years' journey of the children of Israel from Egypt toward the promised land is replete with examples of the ebb and flow of the consciousness of protection and plenty, proportionably to the people's obedience to the one God, or their turning away to other gods.

Christ Jesus is our Way-shower, and his words, works, and example teach us how we may dwell in "the secret place," conscious of the Father's abiding love and providence. To his followers he said (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." When questioned by the disciples of John the Baptist (John 1:38), "Where dwellest thou?" the Master replied (1:39), "Come and see." Upon following him they found that he referred not to a material abode, but to his abiding consciousness of good incident to his oneness with and obedience to his Father. It was from this spiritual standpoint, or "light of life," that the great Teacher proved the unreality and powerlessness of every possible phase of darkness or error. Because he understood the unchangeable facts of Life, he could speak to the appearances of evil with authority. Wherever he went the sick and sinful were healed and regenerated, and on several occasions the dead were raised. He knew that these evils of human experience were no part of his Father's plan, but illusive shadows, which must vanish in the presence of the light of Truth.

The revelation of Christian Science came to Mary Baker Eddy as a result of her prayerful study of the Holy Scriptures, and particularly of the life and works of Christ Jesus. This scientific religion may correctly be termed "the light of the world" or the "light of life," since it is a discovery of the truth of spiritual being taught and practiced by the master Christian, Christ Jesus. Students of Christian Science know that as they faithfully walk in this spiritual light, they too will be able to prove their mastery over adversity and the works of darkness. They are aware, moreover, that this spiritual dominion is gained through Christianly scientific thinking and practice. On page 392 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously. When the condition is present which you say induces disease, whether it be air, exercise, heredity, contagion, or accident, then perform your office as porter and shut out these unhealthy thoughts and fears."

As mistakes in mathematical calculations are corrected from the standpoint of exact mathematical knowledge, so the false beliefs and problems of human existence must be overcome by holding to the spiritual facts of being as taught in Christian Science. The mathematician does not dwell upon the errors in computation, believing them to be natural and necessary, but obediently employs his knowledge of the science and rules of mathematics to correct the errors and work out the problems.

Likewise the Christian Scientist, understanding something of the Science of Life, God, recognizes the importance of facing from that standpoint of spiritual light any possible human problem. Knowing that evil is no part of the Science of true being or reality, he sees the fallacy of indulging in fear, self-pity, or resentment. He has found from experience that the longer he gropes in the darkness of false belief and material evidence, dwelling unnecessarily upon a difficulty, wondering why it came to him and what he can do humanly to solve it, the more complicated and hopeless will it appear to be. The great need is to deal decisively with each suggestion of error at its first appearance. Just as thought flies quickly to known facts in order to correct a mistake in addition, so must the thought of the Christian Scientist rise quickly above the presentations of evil in human experience and insist upon the facts of man's real being as a child of God. Thus thinking, will he find deliverance and protection.

In her book "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." The student of Christian Science learns through study and experience the great value of retiring promptly to the realm of spiritual understanding when the mists of error appear. Many times has he proved with joy unspeakable that, dwelling in "the secret place," he is safe from the storms of fear, sin, sickness, sorrow, or lack. He sings with the Psalmist (Psalms 27:5), "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Safely Past Gibraltar

JULY 30TH.—At four o'clock this morning we were awakened by the noise on deck. We hurried up, and found all the ship's crew and captain making preparations to beat through the Straits against the head-winds and contrary currents.

All day the good little vessel has labored industriously against wind and waves. It was very exciting; for the ship had to tack to and fro, first approaching the coast of Africa, then the Spanish shore, so close at times that we could distinguish the fields covered with grain, the various trees, and even people and houses. . . .

It has been a glorious day. The little slender ship, as she tacked about, careened first on one side, then on the other. The waves danced madly; and they were as fiercely obstinate in their opposition to our purpose as if they had been living things. The wind was fresh, and we inhaled fine draughts of the invigorating breeze. There was no reading or writing, or indeed much talking, done, for the motion of the ship was too great; and the noise and dash of the opposing waves, united to the beating of the wind, sounded like roaring thunder. . . .

After all the toil, at nightfall the vessel had made but four miles in the whole day's sailing; so the captain wisely determined to give up the present attempt, and in one short half-hour we were back at Gibraltar, in front of this old Rock, which towered up, gray and grim, against the mellow sky. . . .

July 31.—We are again trying to beat out. The captain proposed we should have the vessel towed through by a steamer, but we refused simultaneously; it shocked all our poetical fancies. . . .

A perfect fleet of vessels set out with us this morning,—over two hundred; it was a fine sight to see them stretch out their huge wings against the morning sky, looking like so many gigantic birds. . . .

Midnight.—We have drifted back, in spite of all our trouble, to Gibraltar again, just outside the grim old Rock! . . .

We are still working out, notwithstanding our rebuff. It is now two o'clock in the morning, and the whole vessel is alive. The good, energetic captain and his brave men seem to have caught our adventurous spirit; a pride has taken possession of them, and they have determined to make this passage unaided. I do not believe they would now consent to employ a steamer, even if we should urge it.

Sunday Morning, August 1. — Safely through the Straits at last, and fairly out on the broad ocean. . . . We have just enough wind against us to make fine work with the waves.—From "St. Martin's Summer," by ANNE H. M. BREWSTER (1866).

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941

Only 4000 Men Face Draft Call In New England

Group to be called in June is expected to fill Army quota until next November.

News of defense activities from all New England:

No More Draft? With the exception of calls for about 4,000 men between now and June 30, no more New England men are scheduled to be drafted until next November, at which time selectees finishing their year's training will have to be replaced, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Army Area, said today. Unless Congress acts to increase regional draft quotas and thus expand the Army, these 4,000 men will complete New England's quota, he said.

Statistics—New England's quota is 37,960 men by June 30. A total of 33,894 have been called, leaving 4,066 yet to call. Actual induction is lagging behind the calls, with several thousand men waiting to be inducted, including the 1,400 men in the most recent call.

The New England "quota" is the number of draftees this area must supply in the national program to have an army of 1,418,000 men by June 30. Congressional action will be required to increase the total.

Flying Cadets Wanted—Many New England youths are overlooking a bonanza by not showing more interest in the Army Air Corps, General Woodruff said. Contrasting with a draftee's pay of $30, cadets begin at $75 a month and will be earning more than $200 within a year if they make good, the commanding officer said. Men between 20 and 26 years old are eligible providing they have had two years of college or pass an examination. All candidates must also pass a rigid physical examination. This area has a minimum "quota" of 140 recruits a month, a figure which has never yet been reached, it was said.

A Stiff Course—Less than half the candidates for the Air Corps pass the physical examination, and about half of those who do are dropped during the training course, Army Base officials said today. Cadets enlist for three years, and become 2nd lieutenants after a year's training.

Strike Is Called At Walworth Plant

A strike which company officials characterized as the first threatening defense industry in Massachusetts was called today at the Walworth Manufacturing Company's South Boston plant. It affected 700 workers, according to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which claims membership of 85 per cent of the workers.

The firm, which makes pipes, fittings, valves, and certain tools, was reported recently as sending half of its total output to the Navy.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, immediately called representatives of both employers and employees into conference at the State House in an effort to bring speedy settlement of the strike.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Tuesday, clearing by late Tuesday afternoon; not much change in temperature; gentle southeast winds backing to easterly and becoming moderate early Tuesday, shifting to northwest late Tuesday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight about 40 degrees.

Maine: Light rain in south portion and cloudy followed by light snow in north portion, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday snow in extreme north, rain or snow in central and rain in extreme south portion; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Part rain in south and central portions and light snow or rain in extreme north portion tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday, clearing late Tuesday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southeast winds tonight backing to easterly Tuesday and to northwest over south portion late Tuesday afternoon; Weather overcast with rain tonight and Tuesday clearing over extreme south portion late Tuesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

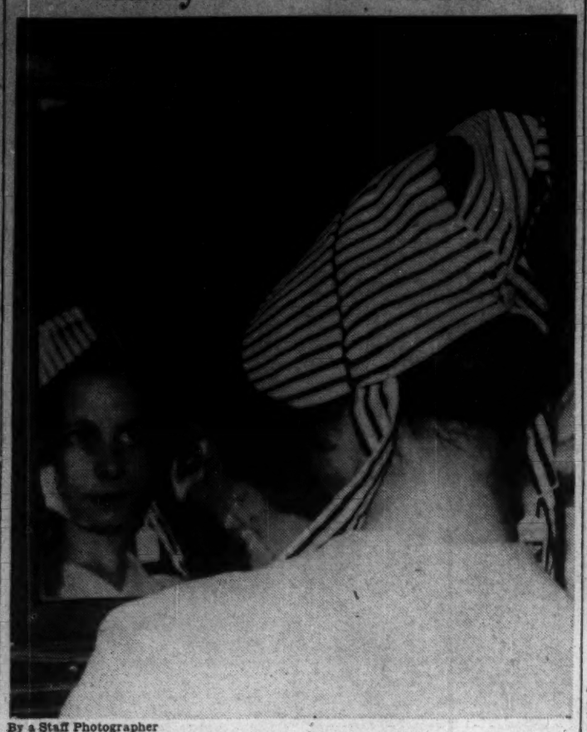
	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	35	New York	40	40
Chicago	33	31	Norfolk	44	40
Denver	22	22	Philadelphia	38	36
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	36	34
Miami	66	64	San Francisco	60	53
Minneapolis	27	26	Washington	44	42
New Orleans	60	59			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 24.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:17 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:36 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:29 p. m.

Handy for Flower Garden



By a Staff Photographer

At Annual Sale for the Blind

Mrs. Joseph Burack, a shopper at 73 Newbury Street, tries on a red and white striped sunbonnet, one of the many attractive items to be found at the sale, which opened today. It will continue daily, except Sunday, through April 4 at the Blind Handicraft Shop in Newbury Street for the benefit of the Blind Workers of Massachusetts.

Interesting Work of Blind On Sale Intimates No Handicap

Gay peasant aprons, pastel luncheon sets, patriotic knitting bags, and interesting items galore drew enthusiastic shoppers to the annual sale for the benefit of the Blind Workers of Massachusetts today at the Blind Handicraft Shop at 73 Newbury Street, Boston.

Launched under the sponsorship of the Women's Municipal League Committees, Inc., the sale, which is open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., will continue daily, except Sunday, through April 4. Each day members of various religious and civic organizations will furnish volunteer workers for the 10 heaped-up tables of attractive articles made by the Blind Workers of Massachusetts.

The proceeds of these sales will go back to the individual who made the article purchased, and whose name is given on the tag attached to his handiwork.

Supervisors of Gay Tables

Tables today were under the supervision of Mrs. David J. Evans, representing the Women's Municipal League; Miss Dorothy Seccomb of the Women's City Club; Mrs. George Frost, Mrs. Leland Powers, and Miss Marion C. Cutler, representing the Civic Federation of Massachusetts; Mrs. Humphrey L. McCarthy and Mrs. P. A. O'Connell of the Guild of the Infant Savior; Miss Alice Thorp of the Women's Republican Club; and Mrs. Edward Goldman of the Boston Committee for the Blind.

Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman is Acting Chairman for the entire 11-day sale.

A special feature of this year's affair will be a series of window demonstrations. Today's exhibit was one of pewter making, Tuesday will be the stringing of tennis racquets, Wednesday a demonstration of Braille work by the Braille Department of the American Red Cross, Thursday an exhibition of woodworking, Friday a display of basketry, Saturday a demonstration of a blind person in a typical business office using an electrical typewriter and an Ediphone. This exhibition will be given by Peter Campbell, an employee of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Lieutenant Governor There

Today's program included a radiocast over Station WORL at 1:15 p. m., at which Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mrs. Evans of the Municipal League, and William H. McCarthy, Director of the State Division for the Blind, were speakers. Vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Andre Caroselli, student of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Phillip Small, accompanist.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, March 25, approximately 100 members of Christian Science churches in Greater Boston will take over the operation of the sale. Mrs. John D. Holbrook is General Chairman, assisted by table chairmen as follows: Mrs. H. P. Hayward, Mrs. James E. Patton, Miss Ruth C. Eiseman, Mrs. Roger W. Harding, Mrs. Clifton M. Haynes, Mrs. Marjorie D. Luty, Mrs. Francis A. Maulsby, Mrs. Albert W. Lang, Miss Margaret Potter, and Mrs. Wilfred B. Wells.

Bill to Repeal the PR Law Strongly Opposed at Hearing

Representatives of numerous civic organizations today expressed strong opposition to proposed legislation to repeal the law allowing municipalities to adopt the city-canager-proportional representation form of government.

Before the Legislative Committee on Cities, various persons pleaded that the City of Cambridge, which is due to inaugurate the Plan E form of government at next November's election, should be allowed to "try out this modern system of government."

Cambridge would be prevented from adopting the system, it is believed, if the present law authorizing municipalities to adopt and to use the system were repealed.

The repeal bill was filed by Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, chairman of the committee for repeal of Plan E, who has long been an opponent of the Plan E system.

Miss Spencre claimed that Plan E weakens the democratic form of government by substituting a "group system" of representation for "majority representation." She further claimed that proportional representation or "PR" was the forerunner of dictatorships in European nations. She, added that the Communist party opposed Plan E repeal because under the system it will have a chance of attaining power.

Herman C. Loeffler of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E answered that the Communist party in 1938 distributed a pamphlet opposing Plan E.

Miss Amelia W. Fisher, representing the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, opposed repeal and declared Cambridge should be given an opportunity to try out the system which has been so successful in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frederick D. Griggs of Springfield recorded the opposition of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association to repeal, while George Cook, of the Massachusetts Civic League, also spoke against repeal.

Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge, who drafted the legislation authorizing use of Plan E, sharply attacked those persons seeking repeal.

Stoughton Bell of Cambridge urged that the opportunity be preserved for Cambridge to try the system.

Supporters of Plan E from Cambridge and Quincy opposed a bill filed by Francis J. Roche, Cambridge City Councilor, to reduce the maximum salary of City Council members under the Plan E charter. Mr. Roche favored a $1,000 a year maximum for Councilors, compared to the $4,000 a year limit in the Plan E charter.

He also favored a reduction from $5,000 to $2,000 in the maximum salary for the Chairman of the Council, who would be the Mayor. He further proposed that the maximum salary for the City Manager be cut from $20,000 to $10,000 a year.

Councilor Roche said that $1,000 is sufficient for a Councilor and he compared the work of Councilors with that of legislators, who get $2,000 for their biennial services. Furthermore, he said, the duties of a City Manager are not any more important than those of the Governor, who is paid only $10,000 a year.

Mr. Johnson argued that the $4,000 maximum salary for Councilors is not far out of line for "good government." Others who opposed the salary change were William M. Edmonston of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, Mr. Loe¼er, Representatives Michael J. Nevile (D) of Cambridge, Frederick Bancroft Willis (R) of Saugus, and John T. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge, and Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge.

Terrorists Sentenced

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Fourteen alleged terrorists have been sentenced to long terms by a military tribunal. They were charged with plotting assassinations, thefts and subversive political action.

Songbird Sonatas Spreading

Summer bird friends begin to arrive from southern climes to announce Spring is here.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Already a few of our summer bird friends have been seen in the back yard, chattering about their adventures in far-off Argentina. Soon these heads of households will be busy building a nest in joyous anticipation of wooing a mate from the sky. As the march of Spring increases the bird song symphony around us, it is pleasant to remember that while most birds sing apparently from sheer joy, some, like the grosbeak and vireo, sing their sweetest songs when they seem to be in danger.

Do you want to buy a giraffe? Exhibition animals from the far corners of the earth run into fancy prices, Park Commissioner William P. Long of Boston tells us. A giraffe can be bought for $6,000, or maybe $5,000, if you're a good tradesman. Lions cost $500 apiece. So do ordinary leopards. (Snow leopards cost $2,500). Young Asiatic elephants cost about $2,500. You can come by a rhinoceros for $3,500. Saiga antelopes cost $2,000 a pair, and a Gorilla can be had for $3,500.

The old clock on Massachusetts Hall, Harvard, is all face and no hands. It has been that way since 1830—maybe since 1790. Pictures show hands on the clock, apparently in good working order, in 1790; 40 years later they were lost. And they've been lost ever since. Why? After considerable research, the Harvard Crimson has found out. The college steward has fallen down on the job. In 1725 he was given four pounds a year to keep the clock in order, and, as the Crimson points out, "he hasn't kept his end of the bargain for five generations."

Indians in Canada are abandoning the hunting trails trod by their forefathers to follow the plow in ever increasing numbers, according to officials of the Boston office of the Canadian National Railways. The reversal from the native way of the red man is being brought about by the necessity of adopting white men's pursuits in order to support themselves, it was stated. During 1940, the total area under cultivation on Indian reserves amounted to 216,495 acres.

On the street car, in the movies, and at home—"knit one, purl two" has become a byword these days and now it has invaded the class room. At Boston University's School of Education, where such extra curricula activity would have been frowned upon hitherto, girls are permitted to take their knitting to class with them. While learned professors expound on the fundamentals of teaching high school English or the latest developments in the field of visual education the needles go clickity-click and the result is an ever growing supply of socks, sweaters, and mittens for the American Red Cross to send to Europe.

Boston's new 125-foot aerial ladder fire truck, with what is said to be the highest ladder of any fire truck in the United States, will be delivered next month, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly states. Also scheduled for early delivery is a new 65-foot five-piece combination, which apparently can do about as many different things as a one-man band. It has an aerial ladder, regular ladders, firehose equipment, a regular pump and a booster pump—five different pieces on one set of four wheels. The new equipment will thus be in service when the national convention of the International Fire Chiefs Association comes to Boston late in August.

Harvard's new rare book library, under construction in the Yard, will be an extraordinary building. In the first place, nothing but clean, moist, temperate air will be allowed to touch the valuable old books to be placed there. Air conditioning and humidifying, together with hermetically sealed architecture, will see to this. Then ordinary electric lights will be discarded; they would never do. Only fluorescent or mercury incandescent lighting will be installed. Electric precipitation will free the air of invisible dust and smoke. Fifty-five by 120 feet, six stories high, it will be finished and opened to the public between July 15 and Aug. 1.

One of the Harvard janitors, speaking before the recent annual dinner of the Employees' Association, said he caused something of a sensation in Hollywood last summer. A visitor in one of the hotels, he ran short of money and "dug into his sock" for the vacation check Harvard had given him. The cashier cashed it in a high state of excitement. Later, when the janitor returned to the hotel, he saw a crowd of people gathered around the same cashier's window. Investigating, he found that the center of interest was his check—which the management had framed and placed under glass for all to see. It was the first Harvard check they had run across, and they were quite sure—probably still are sure—that its owner was at least a professor, probably an intimate of President Conant.

Eliminating Traffic Bottleneck

By a Staff Photographer

Huntington Avenue Underpass

The view shows excavation work on the Huntington Avenue underpass, looking toward the Norway Street end. One of the two cranes and the steam shovel being used in the work are shown. During the last few days workmen have used power drills in excavating the frozen earth. This has not, however, impeded the work and, with prospects good for spring weather, work should go ahead smoothly.

Huntington Ave. Underpass Being Pushed on Schedule

Excavation is going ahead according to schedule on the new Huntington Avenue underpass at Massachusetts Avenue and it should be ready for automobile traffic early in June, officials of the Boston Transit Department said today.

The work is being done with Work Projects Administration labor, and the exact time of opening depends upon the supply of men available during the spring, it was explained.

Excavation of the first half of the underpass, from Norway Street to the center of Massachusetts Avenue, is about completed. In a few days the steam shovel will begin scooping up the roadway in the vicinity of Gainsborough Street, the other end of the underpass.

Dirt from the excavation is being hauled for "storage" to a lot on Columbus Avenue owned by the Boston Elevated Railway. It will be used later in plugging up the subway incline next to the Boston Public Garden on Boylston Street, where the Huntington Avenue carline emerged before the new subway was built.

When excavation is completed the roadbed in the underpass will be covered with a huge slab of concrete, 20 inches thick near the lowest part of the underpass, and thinner at the two ends. This will give a solid road base on the sandy earth, and will be covered with asphalt or other paving surface.

Sidewalk engineers "supervising" the work have noticed that the Norway Street half of the underpass was dug down to a certain level as far as the center of Massachusetts Avenue; then the steel girders and cement for the bridge at Massachusetts Avenue were installed; and then the underpass was scooped out to a deeper level. By thus doing the excavation in two parts, workmen were enabled to build the bridge for Massachusetts Avenue traffic without having to erect a scaffolding to stand on.

Waitresses and Cooks Sign New Agreement With Harvard

Signing of the third labor agreement between Harvard University and the local waitresses' and cooks' unions was announced today at the offices of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union of the American Federation of Labor. Employees covered in the agreement number 542, it was stated.

Waitresses will get $4 more in cash, plus the furnishing and maintenance of their uniforms, than they received at the time of the first agreement, according to union sources. Some of the cooks will obtain as much as $10 and $11 above the terms of the first agreement,, it was added. Vacations with pay are also provided.

The contract was said to come close to providing a closed shop, as provision was made that all who had previously joined the union must pay their dues and keep in good standing during the term of the agreement. Previously, the requirement had been agreed on that every new employee would become a union member.

Those who are at present employed and have never joined the union will be left outside it and will continue undisturbed at their work. Their number, according to union leaders, is about 15.

More than 200 waitresses are included among the employees covered.

The agreement was said to pertain to the college dining halls at 80 Boylston Street, Cambridge, and to the Adams House, Dunster House, the freshmen dining halls, the Medical School and the Business School.

The agreement was signed for the University by J. W. Lowes, Financial Vice-President.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Union Congregational Church, Main Street, Maynard, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Peace Through International Law: Federal State or Confederation of States" by Dr. Hans Kelsen, Professor of International Law at the Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, author of the draft of the constitution of the Austrian Republic, and a former member of the Austrian Supreme Court. First of two lectures on international law, given under the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectureships. In Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, at 8 p. m.

Concert of organ and strings by E. Power Biggs, organist, and the Stradivarius Quartet. At the Harvard Germanic Museum, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. The concert is free to the public.

Lecture on "We Look at the War" by H. V. Kaltenborn. Sponsored by the Eastern Nazarene College. In the Quincy High School Auditorium, at 8:15 p. m. Tickets may be obtained at the Eastern Nazarene College, 23 East Elm Avenue, Wollaston, or Welch's Camera and Card Center, 675 Hancock Street, Wollaston.

An illustrated talk on cartoonery by Francis W. Dahl. At "The Arts," large gallery of the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

Tuesday

Sale for the benefit of the Blind Workers of Massachusetts, sponsored by the Women's Municipal League Committees, Inc. At the Blind Handicraft Shop, a State Division conducted for the benefit of the Blind Workers, 73 Newbury Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, Boston. Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily through April 4.

Founders' Day celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Young Women's Christian Association. The program will open with a service in the Warren Meditation Chapel at 11 a. m. Other events which are open to the public include a reenactment of the first board meeting of the Y. W. C. A. at 11:30 a. m.; a series of talks on educational, civic and religious subjects at 2 p. m (following a private luncheon). A reception will conclude the observance at 4 p. m. At the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, eighth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Especially the Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods," from 10 to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Roman Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m

Tours to local housing projects sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, in connection with its current exhibition "Public Housing in the United States." The tours will include the Charlestown, Mission Hill, and Lenox Street projects. Busses will leave the Institute, 210 Beacon Street, Boston, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2:45 p. m. Applications may be made by telephone or mail.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

State Leader In Fixing Wage Of Waitresses

When Massachusetts grants a minimum wage to its waitresses in restaurants and hotels, it will be the second State in all the east to do so, according to information obtained today from the U. S. Department of Labor at Washington.

Only New York in this section has as broad a minimum wage order as that proposed by a Massachusetts wage board for waitresses and women culinary workers. New Hampshire, however, has a minimum wage for waitresses in restaurants, but its order does not cover hotels.

If the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission accepts its wage board's recommendations, this State will be the eleventh with such an order including restaurants and hotels.

The ten that already have orders are California, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, plus the District of Columbia.

Two States have orders for restaurants only and do not cover hotels. These are New Hampshire and Utah.

In addition there are flat rate laws in which the rate is set in the law itself for women workers in eating places. Such laws are in effect in Arkansas, Nevada and South Dakota, the Division of Minimum Wage of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor reported today.

The proposed minimums in Massachusetts call for $12 a week for waitresses and $16 for all other women employees engaged in the preparation of food and beverages to be served the public, on or off the premises. The pay for waitresses was adjusted to allow for tips coming with service at tables.

Among the objections so far heard, perhaps the chief is that counter girls are specifically included for the $16 pay, as it is said that in a great many large restaurants, such as at railway stations, girls at the counters receive substantial tips.

Pipeline Case Dismissed

The Department of Public Utilities today dismissed a petition of Conrad W. Crooker seeking investigation of a pipeline running from Providence, R. I., to Worcester and Springfield, Mass.

In Line for Minimum Wage

By a Staff Photographer

Waitresses Await Final Action

Mrs. Eva M. Rankin (left), Secretary-Treasurer of Boston Waitresses' Union, who led her union in initiating the minimum wage proceedings for waitresses, talking with two candidates for a basic wage fixed by the State. The State Minimum Wage Commission now has the recommendations of a wage board before it, and will set a public hearing for discussion.

Cotton Mills In N. E. Raise Wages 10 P. C.

Totals $7,500,000 a year and affects thousands; Wool textiles plan like increase May 12.

Cotton textile mills in New England are raising their pay today at the rate of $7,500,000 a year, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said today. This represents a 10 per cent increase.

The industry, both north and south, is running at its all time peak of production, Mr. Fisher added.

Prices are slowly working up and rises are forecast, though some of the fine cotton goods are still lower in price than in 1937.

In the wool textile industry in New England a similar pay raise of 10 per cent becomes generally effective on May 12. Authorities in the industry said today that between 75,000 and 80,000 workers in New England will benefit by the increase. Sixty per cent of the industry is located in New England and half of this in Massachusetts.

How It Affects N. E.

As the average weekly wage is around $21, a 10 per cent advance would mean $2.10 and for 75,000 workers would yield $160,000 a week. The cotton textile raise is estimated to come to $150,000 a week in New England.

Closing of New England cotton textile mills has been halted by the upswing in production. Mr. Fisher saw no likelihood that the industry would be further diminished in this region while demand kept up to its present height.

The present rate of consumption of cotton stands at 10,500,000 bales a year, taking the country as a whole. This is more than 25 per cent higher than the previous record, made last year with use of 8,017,000 bales.

While the defense program has furnished a big part of the demand, increased purchasing power has provided the greater lift, and the growing popularity of cotton because of its economy has also helped, Mr. Fisher commented. In the twenties only between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bales were used annually, which is not much more than half of that today.

Cities Chiefly Affected

"The wage increases effective in New England today generally amount to 10 per cent," he said. "They started last Wednesday when five mills in Maine operated by the New England Industries, Inc., announced a 10 per cent raise.

"Some 80,000 workers in New England will participate in the increases.

"The chief centers in New England to share in today's advances are Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., the Rhode Island area, Lewiston, Maine, and Manchester and Nashua, New Hampshire.

"In the South, however, the advances have come to only 5 or 7 per cent. The southern mills were already paying less than those in New England. Consequently, the differential in labor costs between the two sections has been widened, mounting from 10 per cent to 24 cent.

"New England has today 20 per cent of the cotton textile industry and the South 80 per cent. Only two mills of substantial size are to be found elsewhere, both in New York."

Shoe Shops Accused

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Demanding a congressional investigation, the Boot and Shoeworkers Union, American Federation of Labor, today charged a "conspiracy existed" among chain store shoe manufacturers to peg prices at figures which forced an excessively low and unfair wage scale.

The demand for a congressional investigation was revealed in an announcement made public by Michael F. Lynch, Supervisor of the Haverhill office of the union. It said the demand was voted unanimously at sessions of the Executive Board of the union last week.

The union has asked manufacturers here for a 12½ per cent wage increase.

Firestone Wages Up

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24 (AP)—The Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company announced today a 10 per cent increase in wages for 2,500 to 3,000 employees working for hourly wages.

In addition, the company announcement said a seven-day work week would be instituted in the gas mask manufacturing division of the plant, and that workers there would be paid time and a half for all work over the basic 40-hour week.

Rayon Wages Up

The rayon plant of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Mass., gave a 10 per cent raise to its 1,200 employees today. A similar increase for 360 rayon workers in the Waumbec Mills, Inc., at Manchester, N. H., became effective today.

American Elm Hails New Honors

Radiant with bursting buds—tingling with new sap—the American Elm gracefully waves a congratulatory breeze up to her friendly Chickadee neighbor constructing a nest in her hair—because they have received the honorary titles of State tree and State bird from the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The American Elm and the Chickadee were chosen in a statewide popularity contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association.

More quiet in demeanor than the Chickadee, but nonetheless thrilled by the honor, the Elm allows her limbs to arrest the March winds which sing her praises.

The unexpected honor, like a sudden April shower, caught busy Miss Elm silhouetting herself against a melting patch of snow. But being well rooted in manners, she dropped everything—but the Chickadee— to acknowledge this appreciation of her charms. With this added tribute to her beauty, she is preparing to unfold her leafy dress with an eye out for Mr. Spring.

Best known of her species, the American Elm is a magnificent widely branching tree, sometimes 120 feet high, with gray buttressed trunk (paralleled with ridges) often reaching 6 to 11 feet in diameter. Frequenting river bottoms from Newfoundland west to the Rocky Mountains and south to Texas, the tree's abundance of dark green leaves, strongly veined from midrib to margin, make it popular as a shade tree for use in parks and on city streets.

It was this tree—the famous Washington Elm—that looked down on General George Washington in January, 1776, at Cambridge, when he received a train of artillery, brought from Fort Ticonderoga by General Knox, and later installed on Dorchester Heights. It was the American Elm—a huge one—that was a famous landmark in Boston Common for many years.

Of noble lineage, the American Elm is strong enough to endure the storm, yet gentle enough to respond to the slightest breeze.

Hail to a beloved daughter of Massachusetts!

Lowell Newspapers Merge as of March 31

LOWELL, Mass., March 24 (AP)—The Courier Citizen, a morning newspaper, which has been published for a century, will be merged with the Evening Leader, effective Monday, March 31, and will thereafter publish in the afternoon under the title of the Lowell Citizen-Leader.

William G. Spence, General Manager of the Courier Citizen Company, said the decision to merge was made "only because of changing times, altered economic conditions, rapid increase in the cost of manufacture, and a growing preference (manifested the country over, for afternoon rather than morning newspapers in any but the very largest communities."

College Editors Discuss Problems

Committee Representing Northeastern News

The New England Intercollegiate Newspaper Convention was held in Boston at Northeastern University over the week end. Left to right—Irving T. Berkland, Richard F. Wadleigh, Stanley W. Miller, George B. Crowdis, Simon Nathenson, Stanley Sandarg, Alvah E. Prescott.

College Paper Editors From N. E. Convene

Editors and business managers of 17 leading New England colleges met over the week end for the second annual convention of the New England Intercollegiate Newspaper Association to discuss national advertising rates and problems. Plans for a regional award to be given to the best New England collegiate newspaper, and to further personal relations between college editors were also discussed.

R. H. Markham, for 15 years Balkan correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, spoke at the Saturday afternoon discussion on "Journalism Overseas" as he had seen it during his 25 years in Europe and Asia.

"The world is one unit," said Mr. Markham, "and whatever happens in Europe is of vital importance to America. We must realize that the growth of Naziism can only mean widespread brutality and enslavement for mankind. We, as Americans, must be prepared to battle Hitlerism if we are to maintain our democratic way of life."

The talk by Robert R. Robertson, President of the National Advertising Service, Inc., which controls all national advertising appearing in college papers in America, headlined the morning session.

Newly-elected officers of the N. E. I. N. A. are: Robert A. Nettenburg, Business Manager of the Massachusetts State Collegian, President; Richard Cook, Editor of The New Hampshire, Vice-President, and Miss Nancy Wolfe, Editor of The Connecticut State College News, Secretary. Wilfrid E. Playfair, Director of Publicity at Simmons College, is Executive Secretary, and Prof. A. W. Johnson of the University of New Hampshire is Executive Treasurer.

Whizzing Blades of Steel To Harness Vermont Gales

HUBBARDTON, Vt., March 24 (AP)—A giant wind turbine, designed to test the feasibility of harnessing mountain winds as another source of commercial electric power and a possible adjunct of national defense, neared completion today atop breezy Grandpa's Knob in the Green Mountains.

With the erection of a 110-foot steel tower, and the acquisition of two 22-ton blades that will give the structure features of both an old-time windmill and a slick army bomber, engineers said assembly would advance quickly and that the turbine might be ready for trial about June 1.

S. D. Dornbirer, Superintendent of field erection for the S. Morgan Smith Co., of York, Pa., owner of the turbine, said it was "the only one of its size and kind that we know about in the United States."

Plans for the lofty station call for the generation of 1,000 kilowatts of power, sufficient to light five 100-watt lamps apiece for 2,000 families.

The engineers also declare that a series of such wind turbines, distributed through the hills, would be less vulnerable to air attack than equivalent generating capacity in a single generating station.

When placed on the tower, the giant blades—assembled like the propeller of an airplane and resembling the wings of a bomber—will have a wing-spread of 180 feet.

Mechanism within the tower will be so arranged, Mr. Dornbirer said, that the blades will "yaw" into the wind at all times. The rotating mass will exceed 75 tons, including the blades and other mechanism.

Backers of the project contend that the wind turbine is not expected to supplant existing means of electrical supply; rather, it is expected to increase the value of existing means by backing them up with "predictable" wind-power.

Child Conference To Open March 28

The Child Welfare League of America will hold its New England Regional Conference on March 28 and 29 at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, according to an announcement from Miss Lucy A. Turner, General Secretary of the Worcester Children's Friend Society and Chairman of the Conference.

The sessions of this Conference, planned primarily for those working with children in private and public social agencies and institutions in New England, will be open to all who are interested in child welfare. The Boston children's agencies which are members of the League also are members of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, March 25

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the Studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Navigation Class Lure At Adult Center

Offering a wide variety of classes, ranging from navigation and gardening to languages and the creative arts, the Boston Center of Adult Education has completed arrangements for its spring program beginning Monday, March 31, and continuing for 10 weeks. Since registration for these stimulating day and evening courses is limited, Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director, urges advance enrollment.

About to celebrate its eighth anniversary, the Boston Center for Adult Education continues to hold a unique place in Boston's cultural life. Men and women of diverse religious, political and social backgrounds, not only from the Boston area but from all parts of the State, have placed their stamp of approval on the Center. They enjoy hard work by choice and in friendly groups find release from difficult times.

In addition to weekly classes, which are held in eery one of the five rooms in the representative Beacon Hill residence, there are monthly social events. Grand climax comes Tuesday, June 10, when the Center celebrates its eighth birthday.

A new course which is drawing queries is that on navigation for amateurs, to be given by Samuel S. Pierce of Milton, active at the Boston Yacht Club. Especially designed for amateurs who want to learn coastal navigation and piloting of small boats, the course begins Wednesday, April 2, at 7:30 p. m. and is limited to 20.

One of the most timely courses, "Your Garden," begins April 1 at 11 a. m. with members to meet 10 times. Individual problems will be considered in this group which is limited to 25.

Under current happenings are three courses certain to draw large enrollments. These are "Current Affairs," a series of 10 lecture-discussions to be conducted by James H. Powers, foreign editor and editorial writer for the Boston Globe. This course, limited to 30, begins March 31 and will be held at 6:15 p. m.

Albert Irving of the Tufts College history department will lecture on "Knowing Our Neighbors," which deals with conditions in South America, Mexico, and Canada. Beginning April 1 there will be a series of 10 meetings limited to 25, Tuesdays at 6:15 p. m. Mr. Irving will also speak on "Highlights in World Affairs." This group is also limited to 25 and will be held Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m., beginning April 1.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, March 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Library Beachcombers

By a Staff Photographer

Sea Shells, Sponges Provide Exhibit

Margaret Dowling, left, and Stella Lowney examine a skeleton sponge, part of an exhibit arranged by the New England Museum of Natural History in the halls of the Boston Public Library. Those who expect to comb the beaches during the summer in search of interesting shells may enjoy an informative preview by strolling through the library in Copley Square some time before April 13. Oysters and the drill snails that prey on them, starfish, quahogs and various other shells commonly found are shown and described.

Judicial Court to Weigh Plan For State Bar Association

Integration of the State Bar as a self-governing body known as the Bar of Massachusetts, an action long sought by various legal bodies throughout the Commonwealth, will be taken under consideration of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts within a few weeks, it was learned today.

Plans for reorganization of the State Bar have already been submitted to Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Court by Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney. At the time, Judge Ronan took no action, recommending instead that the petitioner bring in additional subscribers to the plan, now supported before the Supreme Court only by Mr. Marshall and the Massachusetts Lawyers Legislative Council. The Council filed permission to intervene and prosecute the petition as its own.

Judge Ronan also advised that the document be directed toward some group or persons. As it stands now there is only one party to the action, the petitioner.

Seen Aiding Public

A State-wide organization of which every practicing attorney is a member would "promote the public interest in the administration of justice and in the interpretation of laws, aid the courts of the Commonwealth in the promotion of improvements, and improve and protect the relations between the legal profession and the public," Mr. Marshall said.

A public hearing would be necessary to determine regulations for the organization, which in turn would have to be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval. Judge Ronan postponed action on the petition indefinitely. In the interim, Mr. Marshall said, a new petition would be drawn in accordance with the Court's suggestions for submission within a few weeks.

Members of the legal profession are officers of the court and as such would be subject to any rules adopted by the Supreme Court. This is the method advocated by Mr. Marshall—the establishment of a State organization by rules drafted and promulgated by the high tribunal.

No Discipline Power Now

Advocates of the plan point out that the new organization would be more representative than the 20 or more voluntary legal associations and societies now existing in the Commonwealth. During previous years in which Mr. Marshall has attempted to have the State organization set up by the Legislature, he has followed the so-called Michigan plan.

Under this plan, every lawyer would become a member of the Bar of Massachusetts upon his admission to the practice of law. Dues would be established and failure to pay cause for suspension.

At present there is no organization which has power to discipline attorneys beyond dropping them from its own rolls. Grievance committees of the local associations can investigate complaints and thereafter present petitions for disbarment or disciplinary action to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Local organizations, the proponents say, represent less than a majority of the profession, and cite the difficulty in bringing the full weight of the Bar on questions involving admission and suspension or disbarment.

Opponents see no need for a State organization, charge that it would, in effect, unionize the profession.

Upped Taxes Bill in Maine Called Bold

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 24—Two developments featured Maine's Legislative week and served to evoke more discussion than any other two events of the session since the original move toward clamping down on the powers of the Executive Council. One of the outstanding items was the hearing before the Public Utilities Committee of the Legislature of the bill which would permit the organization of rural electrification co-operatives. The other was the introduction of a measure which would increase the State tax rate by 2¼ mills.

$1,500,000 More Needed

Last week's report from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs in regard to the appropriations bill plainly put the revenue problem in the lap of the Legislature by declaring the proposed budget would require $1,500,000 a year, and possibly more beyond the anticipated $11,850,000. The measure to jump up the State tax to 9½ mills would, its sponsors believe, provide approximately $1,500,000 more revenue each year.

It was a bold proposal and one not likely to please the State's rural taxpayers and the strong Grange representation which has for some years maintained there should be an equalization of the tax burden, less dependency upon real estate taxes, and a more well-rounded State tax program. The Grange has argued the income tax as a sound basis for widening the tax base.

Voters already have once voiced anti-sales tax sentiments in a referendum several years ago. The new real estate tax measure had not long been public when there was renewed talk of economy—talk that the Administration must reconsider its budget proposals and make curtailments to live within the present income.

Taxpayers the Source

One thing the bill has done is to reawaken the interest of taxpayers in the difficult financial situation, make more realize that if State services and programs, particularly old-age assistance, are to be expanded as so many apparently desire, the State must turn to the tax payers for more money to do it. It is a most simple deduction, of course. But it is strange to some that so few persons seem to realize it.

There has been no report, yet, on the rural electrification co-operative bill. As for the hearing, itself, the opposition, as one might suppose, came from officials of power companies. In the course of the debate, Walter S. Wyman, President of the Central Maine Power Company defended the activities of the late Samuel Insull in Maine, declaring he had put 15 times as much into the State as he had taken out. Among supporters of the bill, besides its sponsor F. Ardine Richardson, head of the State Grange, was Father Wilfred Soucy, Roman Catholic priest whose work toward rehabilitation of the people of the St. John river valley through co-operatives has received wide attention.

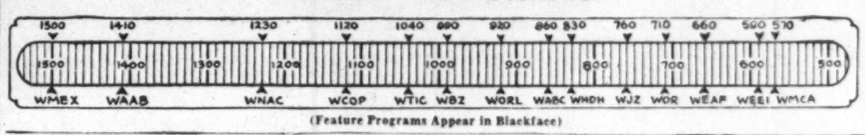
New Traffic Circle Assured for Quincy

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said that he had been assured by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, that the Commission was prepared to go ahead this year with construction of a traffic circle at Quincy Shore Boulevard and East Squantum Street regardless of legislative action now pending.

The intersection traffic has increased since expansion of the Squantum naval reserve station began. East Squantum Street is the only roadway leading to the naval base.

The Mayor said that if the M. D. C. financed the project it would be with the understanding that the City pay land-taking costs. The bill before the Legislature provides for the State to pay all expenses.

Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network music	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	European News	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air; va-
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	riety musicale
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Orchestra	Network sports	Studio program
9:00 Radio Theater:	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Robert Taylor and	Waltz Music	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30 Ruth Hussey in	Chamber Music Society	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Flight Command"	of Lower Basin Street	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	War in the Middle East	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Army Program	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Sen. Truman, Missouri	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 T. Reynolds' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music news	Talk; Musical Clock	"Good Ole Dixie"; songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Home Planning"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	Stockmen's Trails	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interview	Christian Science progr'm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale; stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	"Four Belles"; vocal	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliot, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Music; "Concert Hall"	Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Mystery Man"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Army Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 Food talk; "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Hits and Bits	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Harmony duo
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass, organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendesvous	Organ Reveries	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Times"
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Times"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	Rumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Himber Or.; D. Ameche	Serenaders; music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45 "Second Husband"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Game; quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tango Serenade"
9:00 "We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Popular music	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Fibber McGee and	"Defense in Action"	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	drama; news	Molly"; music	"Defense in Action"	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Address, Viscount Hali-	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Address, Viscount Hali-	Five Star News
10:15 Address by Viscount	fax, at Pilgrims' din-	guests; orchestra	fax, at Pilgrims' din-	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Halifax at Pil-	ner; Nicholas Murray	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	ner; Nicholas Murray	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 grims' dinner	Butler	house"; comedy	Butler	"Dance Digest"
11:00 News Weather	News; music; weather	News Service	Bruins-Toronto report	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	Raymond Gram Swing	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" Program for evacuated children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Hans Sachs" National Opera. DJD, 11.77 mcs., 25.4m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Music; News in English; Hungarian Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Tokyo—8.05 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25 m; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8.30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8.45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—10.00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Harvest Festival; Visit to Lima's Fascinating Museums; Peru Today; Victor Llona. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 25

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc).

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News comment.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m. — Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m. — International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stockst Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rythmic Melodies; Hollywood Stars; soloist.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rochester Civic Orchestra; "Popular Rhythms."

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; symphonic concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; First Piano Quartet; National Forum.

Will YOU Help The Blind To Help Themselves?

ALL through the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their hands in making articles useful in the home, and elsewhere. They have been trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of HELPING THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind persons who made the articles sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind BY THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

On Tuesday, March 25, from 10:00 to 6:00, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., there being items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE COMMITTEES, Inc., FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLIND WORKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Monday, March 24th, through Friday, April 4th

Ten to Five o'Clock

THE BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP

73 Newbury Street, Boston

(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)

Will You Help The Blind *To Help Themselves?*

PROFILE BRAND

Canned Goods

DICKERMAN & COMPANY

Wholesale Grocers

Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Better Chance in Legislature For Hub $19,400,000 Highway

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Many legislative observers are convinced that the continued delay in establishing a public hearing date for the $19,400,000 arterial highway problem to relieve Boston's traffic problem has been purposely arranged to afford Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his supporters time to build up State-wide interest and support for the plan.

Whether the delay has been purposeful, Mayor Tobin and others have certainly employed the time to the fullest, with the result that, whereas some time ago observers gave the legislation no chance of passage, the program now is considered a 50-50 possibility.

So strong is the drive for the highway program that one Boston Chamber of Commerce official has registered as a lobbyist for the purpose of buttonholing Legislators in the interest of the program.

It is believed a hearing will not be held on the measure until mid-April at the earliest. The hearing may even be delayed until the last of April or early in May.

Seek Baker on Board

Massachusetts legislators and others are inaugurating a drive to have William B. Baker of Newton, former Republican member of the House of Representatives, appointed to the three-member commission to determine the value of East Boston airport improvements made by the City of Boston during the 13 years it has operated the airdrome under a lease from the State.

Governor Saltonstall has proposed that the State terminate the lease now instead of in 1948, the stipulated expiration date. Under the lease terms Boston is to be reimbursed by the State for the value of the improvements, the value to be determined by a commission composed of members appointed by the Governor, the Mayor of Boston, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Former Representative Baker, who was considered one of the most tenacious of State "treasury watchdogs" during his long service on the House Committee on Ways and Means, is regarded as an ideal appointee to the proposed airport commission, because of his knowledge of State and municipal finance and his proved interest in economy.

All three appointing officials under the legislation which has been ordered to a third reading in the House are expected to be subjected to considerable pressure to select "Bill" Baker.

Clean Up District Courts

Legislative leaders are predicting that the 1941 General Court will make a start toward cleaning up the abuse-laden district court system, long a subject of considerable complaint.

These leaders do not even hope that the Legislature will adopt measures to bring about complete and immediate reorganization of the 72 district courts. But they anticipate that legislation will be adopted to begin gradual elimination of special justices, those justices who serve on a per diem basis and who may serve one day as a judge and the next day as a lawyer.

It is understood that the House and Senate leaders, as well as the Governor, will support any workable plan submitted by the legislative committee on Judiciary. One of the major issues being considered is greater restriction of the practice of law by special justices, a much criticized feature of the District Court system.

Tit for Tat

The legislative salary issue is still a major problem before the 1941 General Court. It is obviously effecting other bills entirely unrelated to the salary question.

For instance, it is understood legislators' resentment against the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association for opposing during the 1939 session a $1,000 salary for the off-session year has resulted in rigid opposition to the Federation's legislative program.

Furthermore, some House and Senate members, eager for additional compensation, are ready to engage in political "needling" and obstructionist tactics during the forthcoming budget discussions unless salary for the off-year is definitely in the offing.

A private poll of the House and Senate members indicates that at least 60 per cent of the Legislators demand not less than $500 additional salary and $500 for expenses each during the 1942 off-year. Of course, this majority is not sufficient to override a gubernatorial veto, so individual legislators are considering strategy to force gubernatorial approval of the increase compensation.

Edgar M. Mills

House Approval of Road Bill Legislative Week High Light

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

House of Representatives approval of legislation appropriating $6,375,000 for 1941 highway work, including matching of available Federal road grants expiring in June, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signing of a bill making the Chickadee the State Bird and the American Elm the State Tree were features of the past legislative week on Beacon Hill.

Other action included rejection of legislation to require installation of governors on automobiles to limit speed to 50 miles an hour, and a bill to require automobile drivers to submit to medical examinations. The major action of the week follows:

The Governor

The Chief Executive, with the traditional quill pen, signed the State bird and tree bill, bringing to a successful climax a drive started by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association in favor of the Chickadee and the American Elm after a popularity contest established them as Massachusetts favorites.

Also approved by the Governor was a measure allowing persons called into military service to suspend payment on their co-operative bank shares.

The House

The $6,375,000 highway appropriation bill, approved by the House, now is pending before the Senate for concurrent action. Its House passage before the submission of the regular budget report by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means was the result of a special message from the Governor, in which he explained that appropriations totaling nearly $2,000,000 are immediately necessary to match Federal funds which will expire in June. The Ways and Means Committee decided to provide funds as well for State aid on so-called Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 local roads for 1941 so that work can be started shortly.

The first step toward speedy transfer of the East Boston Airport from the City of Boston to the State for development was taken when the House ordered to a third reading a bill establishing a three-man commission to set a value on improvements made by Boston on the airport since it leased the property from the State 13 years ago.

The Governor has recommended that the lease be abrogated this year rather than wait for the regular termination date, 1948. Under terms of the lease the State must reimburse the City for the improvements it has made.

The House, concurring with the Senate, rejected a bill for retirement of public service employees at 65 years of age instead of 70. The Lower Branch accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to regulate sale and distribution of steam by electric companies for heating or mechanical power. In contrast to other years no fight was waged on this issue.

The Lower Branch also concurred with the Senate in killing bills to establish "blue-ribbon" juries such as District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey used with such success in New York and to place the State Police under civil service.

The Senate

The feature action of the Upper Branch was its rejection of legislation to reduce from 3 to 2½ per cent the maximum monthly interest rate on small loans. The House had approved the bill after a lengthy battle.

The Senate turned down a bill to establish a health and recreation commission with authority to acquire the entire Massachusetts coast-line for recreational purposes, except those areas on which structures are standing.

Maple Sirup by the Juvenile Route

William M. Rittase

A Group of Youngsters at Their Sugar Plant

The sap is running! With spring in the air and the last vestiges of snow disappearing, these three boys boil down the maple sirup with a home-made boiler at the New England Kurn Hattin Homes (for homeless children) in Westminster, Vt. Best part of the job, of course, is sampling the sirup. The young man in the center appears quite adept at that. His comrades replenish the fire.

Bay State's Conciliation Law Wins Praise

Strikes have been averted so successfully under Massachusetts' plan of conciliation and arbitration that the system can be strongly recommended to other states in the emergency of defense production, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, declared today.

Noting that the Massachusetts law was the oldest of its kind in the country, Mr. Moriarty pointed it out as legislation which had been thoroughly tried out here and as likely to be of great usefulness to any state. New York, he said, has something like it.

The Commissioner also held the local method to be much preferable to the expedient of requiring a labor union to wait for a time after announcing its intention to strike.

Citing results, Mr. Moriarty said that lost man-hours due to strikes in Massachusetts during 1937, 1938 and 1939 were the lowest of any industrial state in the Union.

Before Bitterness Creeps In

"We have an absolute responsibility for cutting down strikes and settling those that have taken place," said the Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

"We start by looking out for impending strikes. This watchfulness gives the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration the opportunity in many, many cases to contact a company before the first blow is struck—before any bitterness has come into the picture.

"It is much easier to bring about adjustments before either a lockout or a strike takes place.

"We've never taken the position of waiting for either side to come to us. We feel every case is an emergency case when it comes to our attention. Hours or days, night or day, mean nothing if we can match our time against theirs for the betterment of the entire community.

"If a strike or lockout has not taken place we request each side to hold it in abeyance until we have had opportunity to consult with both.

"If we have not reached a company before a strike breaks out, we do after, and in many instances we get the men to go back to work and abide by certain things pending settlement of the dispute.

Generally 10 to 40 Factors

"Then comes the Board's effort to conciliate the controversy. I feel it is always better to talk around a table before a strike takes place. If unfortunate enough not to have so talked before a strike, then around a table is the only place for its adjustment.

"The Board has the power of summons. It has the right to look in on and investigate any dispute.

"We find in most cases from 10 to 40 points in question. We try to conciliate all of them.

"If we come to a place where we have settled a great majority of the points and there is still contention, then arbitration is the right way for adjustment. Last year, our record shows, we arbitrated as many cases as we conciliated.

"We offer to arbitrate any case. There is nothing compulsory in the adoption of arbitration. Both sides must sign an application that the Board arbitrate. The Board cannot do it alone. If one side will not agree, the Board cannot arbitrate.

"The awards of the Board are compulsory for six months, and may be made binding for a longer period if both parties agree.

"If there is any feeling that a company or its workers do not desire us, we offer to let them select their own arbitrator. As long as we can bring about a settlement, that is our only interest."

Hearings Tomorrow On Proposed Laws

Among the major legislative proposals on which Massachusetts legislative committees will hold hearings in the State House tomorrow are the following:

Education (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to establish a State university or a State institution for mechanical arts and sciences.

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill for construction of off-the-street parking facilities in Boston.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish district juvenile courts and recommendations of the special commission on juvenile courts.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to liberalize the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law; bills to increase benefits.

Mercantile Affairs (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to revive the billboard regulation law.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to prevent further pollution of the Charles River.

Boston Ship Group Predicts Defeat for Seaway Project

The Boston Maritime Association today predicted that the gigantic St. Lawrence River waterway project, revived by President Roosevelt as a national defense emergency, would be defeated in Congress for its threat to United States railroads and seaports.

From all over New England, letters are pouring into the headquarters of the Maritime Association voicing pronounced protests against the waterway project which could be expected to take shipping out of New England in favor of the direct water route to the Great Lakes. Frank A. Davis, Manager of the Association, is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference opposing the waterway in Washington.

Mr. Davis stated that his organization was receiving innumerable replies to letters mailed out by the Association, voicing strong civic and Congressional support for opponents of the issue. He insisted that the project could not be completed for at least six to eight years, hence could not be construed as part of the national defense program.

The Association manager emphasized 15 reasons why the waterway "should not be built," among them the fact that the dredged channel in the St. Lawrence would be closed to navigation from four to five months in winter, and even when opened would not be deep enough to take 81 per cent of the ocean freighters. He said that 95 per cent of all passenger ships engaged in regular service would not be able to use the channel.

Among other things, he pointed out that the channel when completed would be vulnerable to attack from the air, unless protected as efficiently and as expensively as the Panama Canal. A single direct hit from a bomb, he added, would put the project out of commission. He questioned whether the need for such a channel carrying shipping through the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes would be worth the estimated $350,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 necessary for the construction.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Some excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday are:

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart at Trinity Church:

The calling of Matthew is full of help for us today. Matthew's business involved a certain amount of extortion and dishonesty—it was looked upon as one of the most lucrative callings in Capernaum . . . Undoubtedly, he had heard Jesus teach, and this teaching had awakened a new and nobler life, and suddenly Jesus stands before him and calls him to go forth on the new adventure.

There is nothing sensational or dramatic about this call. It came to Matthew in the midst of a very crowded business day. There was nothing magical about it. It was simply a declaration of the will. . . . Matthew had to decide by what faith he chose to live.

God does not compel decisions for Him. He gives us the power of choice. The movements that we are witnessing today in politics, business and religion all started at one time in men's minds and hearts. . . .

Every man must decide by what faith he will live. We may be raised in homes that are conducive to the best in life. We may be surrounded by a stimulating environment, but we must choose, and the judgment of God is that we have chosen.

The sin of procrastination is one that attacks us all. We intend to do well, but we put it off until tomorrow. But good intentions seldom survive until tomorrow. How poor the world is for the want of the good which men intended. . . .

A single controlling choice may in a moment cause a man to pass into an entirely new area of spiritual and intellectual judgment.

Greek Liberty Fiesta Aided By Bette Davis

An airplane bringing Bette Davis into the East Boston airport tomorrow afternoon, will highlight the celebrations of Greek Independence Day in Boston which will culminate at night in a grand ball at the Copley-Plaza Hotel where Miss Davis will speak to 5,000 local patriots.

The motion picture star will be met at the airport by Phillip R. Allen, New England chairman of the Greek War Relief Association, and Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, chairman for Metropolitan Boston. She will be whisked away immediately to the State House where she will be greated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

During the round of celebrations, a dinner of 40 covers will be held at the Copley-Plaza in honor of Spyros P. Skouras, national president of the Greek War Relief Association, and Miss Davis. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Tobin will be guests of honor.

Speakers will recall that on March 25, 1821, the Bishop of Patras rallied Greek patriots to send them forth into the war with Turkey, which eventually won for them their independence. The United States was first to recognize the independence of the Greek nation.

The ball following the dinner will be a colorful occasion, with many in Greek costume, and marching by the Ahepa Patrol in the famous fustanella of the Evzones.

Not an Invasion, Only Army Pianos

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24 (AP)—It looked like an Army invasion, but actually it was a Camp Edwards piano detail.

Springfield men in the National Guard on active duty at the camp sent word home that two pianos were needed for their recreation hall.

Instead of two instruments, generous Springfield people offered 12 pianos. A convoy of 10 trucks, a reconnaissance car and a maintenance truck came here today to pick them up.

Anzac Troops Off for Africa

Sailors of the American Flag vessel Lancaster, in Boston today from South African ports, told of thousands of Australian troops in Cape Town being transferred to North African points. More than 20,000 Anzacs were in Cape Town when the Lancaster put in, crew members said.

They also reported seeing the British Auxiliary Cruiser Carnarvon Castle, a converted merchantmen, in Cape Town undergoing extensive repairs following an engagement with an unnamed German raider.

Friend of Greece

© Vitagraph by Bert Six

Bette Davis
Wearing garden frock of sheer organdy as a Warner star.

'Old Ironsides' Closed to Public

Once again "Old Ironsides," which was rehabilitated by the pennies of school children, has been closed to visitors. The first time was soon after the early restrictions of neutrality were put into effect by the Navy. But that ban was lifted in the spring of 1940, and once more hundreds of visitors came to the old frigate, the Constitution, weekly.

Today potential visitors were denied the privilege of looking over the ship, because of an order by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown. The order points out that the Constitution was moved from the berth near the main entrance of the yard "to a part of the Yard that makes it necessary to discontinue permission for visitors," due to the need of berthing and wharf space for ships and materials connected with national defense.

Portland Blaze Laid To Dropped Cigarette

PORTLAND, Maine, March 24 (AP)—Fire ascribed to a dropped cigarette drove 12 persons from their beds early yesterday, an hour after police had arrested six men in an apartment on charges of being drunk and disorderly.

District Fire Chief Charles Feeney said damage to the apartment and others adjoining approximated $500.

Hub Auditions By Stokowski On Wednesday

Leopold Stokowski, co-conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will give auditions in Boston next Wednesday to the 21 finalists from New England who seek a place on the second all-American youth symphony orchestra, it was learned today.

The 21 young men and women from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine were selected from 200 candidates by Arthur Fiedler, Boston "Pops" and Esplanade Concerts conductor. Massachusetts has contributed 17 of the 21.

Four musicians from New England were selected last summer for the orchestra, which toured South America with Mr. Stokowski. The second orchestra's itinerary lies through the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Jail Sentences In Contempt Case

Thomas Maren, Boston night club proprietor, was given six months in jail and Costa Polisaka, Bedford resident was given three months, by Judge Harold P. Williams in Middlesex Court today on contempt charges growing out of alleged attempts to influence a juror in the trial of Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge.

Howard F. Davis, a juror in the Lyons trial, told the Court he had been approached by Polisaka (also known as "Polly") to see whether he had "formed an opinion, or could form one."

It was charged that Marens had sent Polisaka to Mr. Davis' home.

Mayor Lyons was sentenced last week to four years in State Prison on charges of seeking and accepting bribes. The sentence was stayed pending appeal.

City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts ruled today that City Council President Francis L. Sennott should take over the duties of Mayor Lyons.

Recommending that the city's business proceed without interruption, Mr. Evarts made public his opinion that Mr. Sennott "should perform the Mayor's duties until the Mayor's disability is removed."

Mr. Sennott will not have power to make permanent appointments.

Foreign Policy Luncheon

Elmer W. Peterson, foreign correspondent for the Associated Press, and Charilaos Lagoudakis, head of the history department of Athens College, Greece, will address the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Saturday afternoon, March 29. The luncheon, the eighth of the association's winter season, will have as its subject "War Moves in the Balkans."

Power to move mountains lies behind that massive wall. Liberated, it lights countless homes, turns thousands of factory wheels. The Sun, too, has power to move mountains. Properly harnessed, it influences the buying habits in hundreds of thousands of the substantial homes in which New York's foremost customers for all worthwhile products live.

The Sun
NEW YORK
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Prospects Not Too Bright for Bruins in Toronto for Third Play-Off Game

Leafs Are Reinforced With Boston Doubtful

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Naturally the Bruin hockey fans await news regarding Bobby Bauer and Bill Cowley. Although the chance that either will play in the third play-off game against the Toronto Maple Leafs at Toronto tomorrow night is slim, it remains the important factor in the progress of the Bruins. Pat McReavy, Hershey farm hand, left for Toronto to join the Bruins, but Manager Ross would like to send him back to help the Bears in their quest for the American Hockey League championship.

The Bruins will use McReavy only if both Cowley and Bauer remain out of action. It is unfair to the Boston players and their chances to pit them against the Leafs with only a 13-man squad. The reason Bruins would prefer not to use McReavy is that if he enters the game he cannot return to Hershey and the Bears need the youngster who has scored 21 goals and 25 assists in the league despite a two-week spell with the Bruins.

Cowley Most Likely

Of the two Bruins players sidelined, reports stated that Cowley seems most likely to return at the moment. Bauer was to have been tested today, but another night of rest may go a long way toward enabling the diminutive right winger to rejoin his Sauerkraut mates. The loss of these two athletes contributed largely to the downfall of the Bruins here Saturday night when the Leafs romped to their 5-3 victory.

Things looked pretty good for Boston Saturday night in the first period. They assumed their usual offense and thrilled an attendance of some 16,000 by establishing a 2-0 first period lead. Instead of being discouraging to the visiting Leafs, however, they seemed spurred to action in the second period and ran in four goals to take a commanding lead. Each team scored a goal in the third period.

Too Many Men

There was nothing wrong with the play of the 13 Bruins, but they bogged down during that second period when the Leafs threw wave after wave of fresh players into action and the Bruins lost considerable composure. Conn Smythe, Toronto manager, was behind that second-period drive for he was seen spurring his charges into greater action and the Bruins buckled under stress of greater man-power.

In the third period the local aggregation rallied and drove into Toronto territory valiantly and with a few breaks might have tied the score. Whatever Smythe did or said to those Toronto players they displayed more life in that second session than they had in the first game Thursday night or the first period Saturday night.

Perhaps the early two-goal lead harmed the Bruins mentally. They entered the game minus Cowley and Bauer and with justifiable misgivings regarding their chances. To run in two unexpected goals sent the team into a semi-cautious system of play that lessened their customary offense and created only a half-hearted defense.

Wiseman Scores Twice

The Cowley line—without Cowley—did pretty well for itself with two of the three Boston goals. Wiseman scored both and Art Jackson, filling in for Cowley, and Conacher assisted. The other Boston goal was a lone effort by Milton Schmidt who eluded several Leafs to beat Broda. Again Turk Broda played well and thwarted the struggling Bruins, particularly in the third period.

The first Toronto goal came when Gordon Drillon batted in a pass from Davidson with Hollett trying to cover. The second goal came with 'Des Smith in the penalty box, Hamilton firing a 30-footer that Brimsek evidently did not see. The next two goals were scored by Nick Metz, one with Stanowski and the other with Davidson. The second really resulted when Stoney Jackson dropped the puck in front of his own net and Metz quickly capitalized.

In the third period Don Metz clinched the game for the Leafs at 1:44. Then the Bruins went on a rampage in Toronto territory and while they only scored one goal they had the better of territorial play, Brimsek making only three saves. On the night's play Broda had 29 stops and Brimsek had 19.

Apps-Kampman Ready

The Cowley-Bauer situation becomes more serious tomorrow night because the Toronto forces will be greatly bolstered by the expected return to action of Syl Apps, stylish center, and Bingo Kampman, rugged defenseman. Some of the Toronto partisans favor Jack Church over Kampman, but the latter always has bounced the Bruin attackers in the manner pleasing to Smythe.

At the conclusion of the first period, with Bruins leading 2-0, the Toronto hockey writers here at the game were ready to give up the series. They were most disappointed that Leafs failed to take the attack away from the Bruins when trailing in the first game and until they got going in the second period, they looked bad when trailing 2-0 on Saturday night.

Rolling Pucks

Situation Now Changed

All within the space of 13 minutes, the Boston Bruins' Stanley Cup aspirations did an about face last Saturday night . . . Going into the second period the B's held a two-goal lead . . . In the third minute of that period that advantage was cut in half and in the 16th minute it was a two-goal deficit . . . Today the locals arrived in Toronto with the burden of proof definitely up to them . . . They must take tomorrow night's or Thursday night's game there if they hope to remain in the contention.

* * *

As they faced the fact, however, the problem became intensified . . . Bill Cowley's appearance was possible, Bobby Bauer's doubtful . . . Toronto, on the other hand, was ready with Syl Apps, and possibly Bingo Kampman . . . The Leafs, moreover, had the psychological edge in playing on their home ice, which has proved an exceedingly slippery surface for the Bruins in the past.

* * *

Happiest over Toronto's 5-3 win Saturday night was Manager Conn Smythe, who permitted a tight smile to grace his clipped words . . . Sitting on the table in the dressing room and swinging his legs in accompaniment to his words, Conn said, "I'm proud of the boys . . . In the history of the club Toronto has never dropped a two-game series on Boston ice, and they kept that record intact tonight . . . But it is just as I maintained all along . . . You can't lose two men like Cowley and Bauer and expect to keep up the pressure . . . Now they (the Bruins) know what we were up against when we lost Apps and Kampman."

* * *

After watching Thursday's game from the second balcony, Smythe came back to the bench Saturday . . . Smythe's habit of standing up to bicker with the customers or to yell to his team got him in wrong with a buck private sitting behind him . . . "He was getting in my hair," Conn declared after the game, "until someone told him I was a captain. After that it was 'Yes, sir' all night" . . . The private, incidentally, was Draftee John Thoren, the golf pro from Woodland.

* * *

The Bruins all reported to their dressing room at least an hour before game time . . . At 8 p. m. there was still not a Leaf in the Toronto room . . . About a minute later they came in with a rush, each carrying his bag, for the team was to catch the 11:15 p. m. train out of South Station . . . Their main concern revolved on how many overtimes they could play and still make the train . . . As it turned out they could not have played any and still arrived there on time.

* * *

The new timing clock was in operation for the game . . . It looked like a miniature of Times Square . . . In the first period it was a question whether the four-sided monster or the game itself got more attention . . . The clock tells the fans everything but the weather . . . It shows the time of day, time of the game, and the time for penalties to four players . . . It also informs of the number of the player penalized and the score . . . When time is out, a green light comes on as do the green lights in back of the nets.

* * *

Frankie Brimsek's play-off shutout ended at 2:33 of the second period when Gordie Drillon scored his 18th play-off goal . . . Mr. Zero went more than 82 minutes before allowing the Leafs a tally . . . If Bauer had played Saturday, it would have been the 216th consecutive game for the Kitchener mite . . . Flash Hollett skated Bobby's wing with Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart, although Mel Hill saw a little service there.

* * *

In the two games Brimsek has made 36 saves, Broda 76 . . . Frankie has allowed five goals and Turk six . . . Nick Metz scored his second double in play-off competition, the first coming against Detroit a couple of years ago . . . Saturday's five goals were the most Toronto has ever scored on Boston ice in play-offs . . . In Toronto they scored five in 1933 and eight in 1936 . . . Bauer and Cowley watched the game from Box No. 1. **G. C.**

Kelley Wins

Johnny Kelley of Arlington warmed up for the coming Boston Athletic Association Marathan, April 19, by winning the North Medford Club 20-mile road race Saturday in 1h. 55m. 51s. Leslie Pawson finished second some 75 yards behind. Fred McGlone of Boston was third, Joe Smith of North Medford, fourth, and Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., 1940 B. A. A. winner, was satisfied to finish fifth.

Eastern Amateur League

Championship Standing

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	41	14	8	90
Baltimore	36	23	6	78
Atlantic City	31	27	8	67
River Vale	28	34	2	58
Boston	23	36	6	52
New York	19	44	1	39

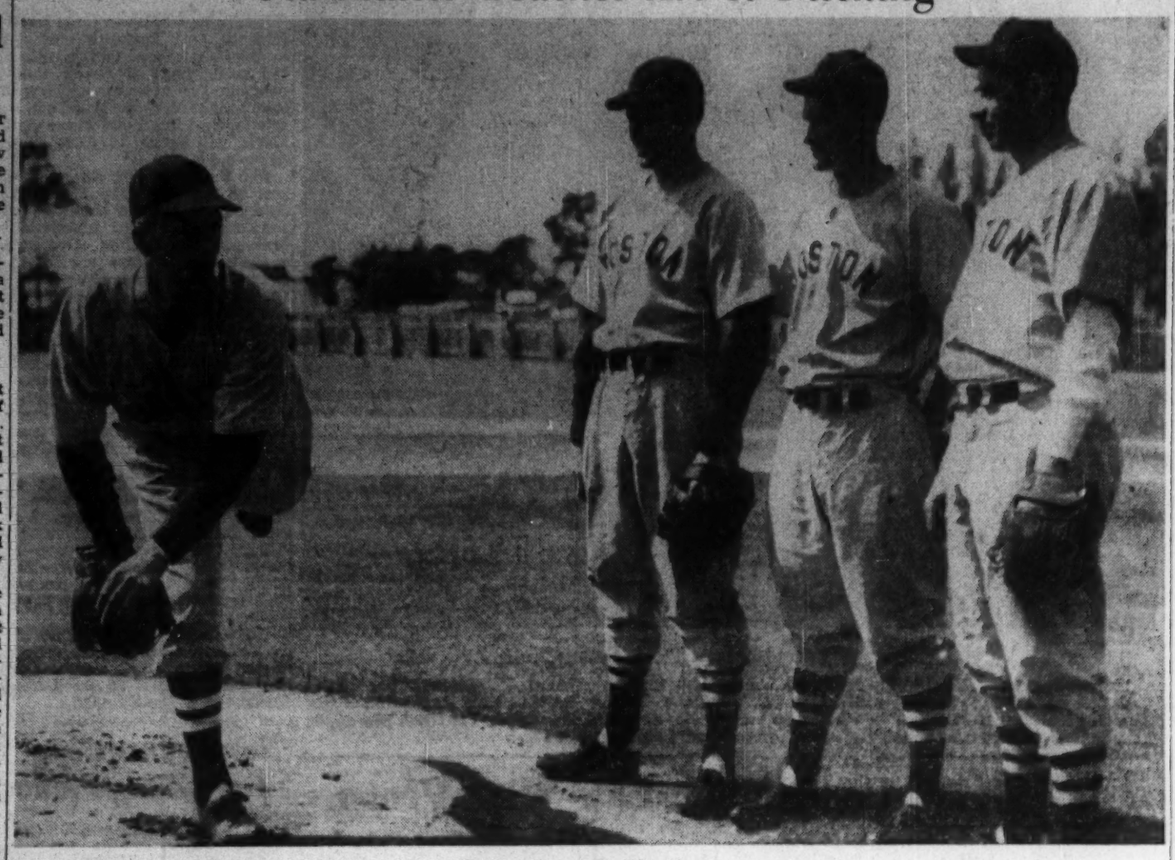
Walker Cup Series

Washington	13	3	2	28
River Vale	11	8	1	23
Atlantic City	10	7	1	21
Baltimore	9	10	1	19
New York	6	12	1	13
Boston	5	13	2	12

Results March 23

Boston 5, Baltimore 3.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Atlantic City 7, River Vale 6.

Old Master Teaches Art of Pitching



Lefty Grove Drills Class

Photo shows veteran left-hander showing Pitchers Heber Newsome, Larry Powell, and Dominic Ryba the correct follow-through from the mound at the Red Sox training camp in Sarasota, Fla.

Schedule Change For the Eastern Amateur Play-Offs

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 24 (AP)—A revised schedule for the championship play-off necessitated by withdrawal of the Baltimore Orioles from the tournament, was announced here by Philip Thompson, secretary of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States and the Eastern League.

The revised schedule follows:

Tuesday—Atlantic City at Washington.

Wednesday—New York Rovers at River Vale.

Thursday—New York Rovers at Boston.

Friday—River Vale Skeeters at Washington; Boston Olympics at Atlantic City.

Saturday—Boston Olympics at River Vale.

Sunday—Washington Eagles at Boston; New York Rovers at Atlantic City.

The play-off began yesterday afternoon in New York with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls defeating River Vale and the Washington Eagles winning from the New York Rovers.

Golf Tourneys

The Massachusetts Golf Association has awarded the State Junior championship tournament to the Belmont Country Club for Aug. 12-15 and the caddie championship to Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy, Aug. 19.

Veteran Lefty Grove Seeks Elusive 300 Victory Mark

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 24—Dame Boston saw her Red Sox sink to the bottom of the American League's first division last season for a combination of reasons, among them the unfortunate injury to Lefty Grove. Pitching about once a week, the great southpaw had won 15 games the previous year and was well on the road to another sparkling record when, in early August, he broke a small bone in his left foot. During the last three weeks in August and all of September, he was able to pick up only one victory.

However, the one-and-only Grove is whipping himself into shape again in a big league training camp for the 17th consecutive spring, despite a cut hand which is healing rapidly, and if you could watch him hustling around Payne Field, in pepper games and running back and forth along the fence, you would vision another winning year for Lefty and a rise in the standing for the Red Sox.

Ready for Opener

"You know me," said Grove this morning. "I never do any predicting. I'll go out there and give them all I've got, because nobody likes to win any more than I do. Right now I feel great."

Grove took his usual sweet time getting ready last spring and worked only parts of two games on the northward journey with the Cincinnati Reds. But when the season began in Griffith Stadium, Washington, the southpaw walked out to the mound and pitched one of the most sensational contests of his long career. Defeating the Senators, 1 to 0, he yielded only two infield hits and retired the first 21 batters in order. To make the story complete, he drove in the winning run with a single. It was one of those one-man shows you often read about in fiction, but seldom see.

In all, Grove won seven games in 1940, but he had to work hard for all of them. The Red Sox offense seemed to stall when he was hurling. His first setback came in late May when Red Ruffing blanked the Sox on two hits in Yanke Stadium. A couple of weeks later Al Smith beat Lefty at Cleveland, 4 to 1. The third setback was a five hitter by young Sid Hudson of Washington, 2 to 1. Hudson was the winning pitcher by 1 to 0 the afternoon Grove was injured. Perhaps the Red Sox were pressing too hard at the plate in their anxiety to give the veteran from the Maryland mountains those big runs.

Baseball has been good to Lefty Grove. Raised of a poor family, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune because he could throw a baseball better than the average man. He could have set aside his glove several years ago—it might have been easy to do last fall when the injury arrived. But Lefty is aiming at one of the most elusive records in baseball. Although he seems to place little importance on it, we happen to know that 300 American League triumphs is his fondest goal. If for some reason he could not pitch with his left arm tomorrow, he probably would start practicing with his right, and keep pushing toward that big 300 mark. He needs only seven more victories to get up there.

Runs Every Day

It is next to impossible to rate Grove's pitching on his work in training camp. Manager Joe Cronin lets him work alone—lets him pitch batting practice when he wants to and take the mound in Grapefruit League games when he wishes. Because the skipper knows that when the season opens, his ace will be ready. However, it is obvious that Grove's legs and arm are coming along as usual. He does some throwing and a lot of running every day, although he does it all at Payne Field. Whenever the club takes a bus trip to St. Petersburg, Tampa, Clearwater or any other neighboring town, Lefty stays close to the home clubhouse.

It has been interesting to follow the mellowing of Lefty Grove. A gruff, tight-lipped giant who once growled at everybody who got in his way, he is now one of the most popular members of the outfit—full of fun and at the same time willing to coach any young fellow who will take his advice. Baseball has been an education to Grove, as well as a living.

Tomorrow night the Red Sox break camp and start their exhibition tour of Havana and the old South. In the afternoon they keep a date with the Kansas City club of the American Association, a New York Yankee farm.

Dom Di Maggio does something that no other outfielder in the league practices. In pre-game warmups, he has Frank Shellenback hit him two or three ground balls to center field and he charges them as if the bases were loaded. Dom looked like the greatest defensive outfielder in the world last spring and he is even better now.

The Red Sox have been very fortunate in the injury line this spring. Practically all of the boys were in splendid shape as they started packing for the homeward journey.

Drillon Comes Through

By a Staff Photographer

Gordon Drillon of Toronto

The ace right winger of the Maple Leafs scored one of the five goals against the Bruins Saturday night at the Boston Garden and expects to pick up more when his regular center, Syl Apps, returns to action tomorrow night.

Western Canada Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

For the third time in the Thunder Bay playdowns club officials and Thunder Bay Amateur Hockey Association representatives battled with words today as Geraldton attempted to keep a team in the running for Dominion honors.

Twice before Geraldton lost protests in the Senior division but felt confident the third case stated last night, after Port Arthur Juniors took the first of a two-game total-goal district championship 14-2 over Gold Miners, would result in a replay. Second game was scheduled for tonight.

After Geraldton lost by the one-sided count T. B. A. H. A. officials were considering awarding the district title to Port Arthur when Gold Miners protested that a military transfer made earlier yesterday to the Juniors was ineligible.

The Juniors received defenceman Joe Gollat of Port Arthur West Ends as a military replacement for Robert Raby, now a member of the Royal Canadian Navy. The Northwestern Ontario mining town's club said that Raby, a star of Juniors a year ago, was over the junior age limit and therefore the transfer should not be permitted.

Whether a replay is ordered apparently will make little difference on the final outcome. For in the initial counter Juniors were the masters throughout with Albert Kelly, ace center, scoring four goals and assisting in three. Alex McDonald, another war-ticket replacement, and Pete Hardy netted three each. Bob Drainville and Norman Tullock completed the rout each with two goals.

The Thunder Bay district winner will meet Rangers at Winnipeg Monday in the opener of a best-of-five Memorial Cup playdowns series.

Four teams remained in the Western Canada Senior section with Regina Rangers getting into the semifinals last night on a 5-4 triumph over Yorkton Terriers. Regina took the best-of-five series 3-2 despite the fact that on the round Terriers outscored them 14-11.

Rangers travel to Port Arthur to meet Bearcats Monday in one semifinal while Lethbridge Maple Leafs and Trail Smoke Eaters open the other semifinal at Trail tonight.

Dartmouth Tour Off

HANOVER, N. H., March 24 (AP)—Athletic Director William H. McCarter announced last night that a scheduled exhibition tour of Cuba by the Dartmouth College basketball team during the week of March 31 had been canceled.

"We were unable to make satisfactory financial arrangements with the Cuban Government," Mr. McCarter explained.

B. C. Signs Marr

NEWTON, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Harry Marr, former Notre Dame football star, today signed a contract as end coach under Denny Myers at Boston College.

Marr, Notre Dame end under Elmer Layden from 1934 to 1936, has been end coach at the University of Wichita, for the last four years. He also coached track and boxing theer also.

Deaf Schools National Basketball (Championship)

By the Associated Press

At Jacksonville, Ill.—Arkansas 45, Illinois 39. Pennsylvania 33, Wisconsin 32 (third place).

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Army 1,369, St. John's University 1,320.
Navy 1,397, Carnegie Tech 1,341.

College Indoor Track

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 78, University of Connecticut 38.

Pitchers Bearing Down For Places With Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24—Ever since Casey Stengel announced that only five pitchers—Dick Errickson, Manny Salvo, Jim Tobin, Bill Posedel and Frank Lamanna—were sure of being retained this year and that the others would have to win places on the staff by meritorious service, there has been more spirited "bearing down" on the part of the other 12 boxmen.

Warren Spahn, 19-year-old portsider from Buffalo, was never in the running. He was assigned to Evansville before the training season opened and came to camp merely for instruction. So that leaves 11 pitchers battling furiously for the five open jobs.

Three Are Veterans

Of the 11, Lefty Joe Sullivan, Wes Ferrell, Nick Strincevich, and Al Piechota can be classed as veterans; Tom Earley of Roxbury, George (Barney) Barnicle of Fitchburg and Alva Javery of Worcester as semi-veterans, and Ed Carnett, Arthur Johnson, native of Winchester, Joe Rucidlo and Lefty Bob Williams, former Amherst College pitcher, as recruits.

Sullivan has been a valuable man for the past two seasons. In addition to beating the Phillies five times last year, the little Bremerton portsider humbled both the World's Champion Reds and the power-laden Cardinals twice and saved several games for other Boston pitchers by his valiant relief work. So Sullivan can be counted on to wage a vigorous fight before being eliminated.

Ferrell Unknown

Ferrell is still an unknown quantity. The former Cleveland and Red Sox mound ace lacked big league "stuff" in his first appearance against the Browns March 12, but that may have been just an off day. Wes will have three or four chances to redeem himself before the team arrives in Boston on the night of April 11.

Strincevich and Piechota have hurled major league ball only one year, but each has had plenty of seasoning as members of top-flight Yankee farm units in the higher minors. Strincevich pitched a pair of glittering night games last season. Piechota was a "washout" in 1940, but looks considerably better so far this spring.

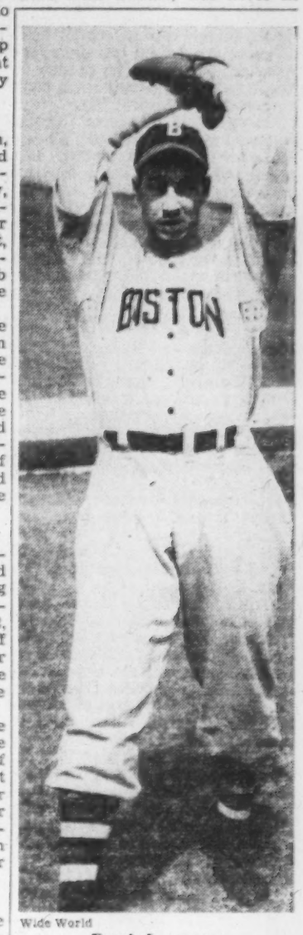
"Double A" Experience

Earley and Barnicle should have profited by their year in "Double A." The former has always done well against the Phillies and if he could subdue other big league outfits with such consistent regularity, there would be no doubt about his status. Barnicle was a mound meteor a year ago last September when he fanned five Cardinals in a row, including Medwick and Mize, and then proceeded to conquer both the Reds and the Giants. But George fizzled last spring and was just as inept as he had been potent a few months before. So the Fitchburger was sent to Syracuse. There he regained his control, and after his recall by the Bees, tossed a seven-hit win over the Dodgers in late September.

Javery was with the Swarm all last year with the exception of a fortnight's sojourn at York. Whereas Earley and Sullivan are invincible when opposing the Phillies, Alva enjoys his greatest success against the Dodgers. The former North Oxford boy fanned the side the first time he faced the Flatbushers and beat them in a thrilling overtime melee on Labor Day after Errickson had been knocked out of the box in the first inning.

Remarkable Season

Johnson had a remarkable season at Hartford last year, winning 17 games during the regular pennant campaign and one play-off tussle. He has started only one major league engagement. That was on the last day of the 1940 season and the Giants drove him to the showers.



Wide World

Frank Lamanna

Carnett has never been beaten in a play-off contest in 10 starts. Ed has twirled well in intra-squad tilts this spring and against the Randolph Ramblers, but has been given no opportunity to display his capabilities in any of the exhibition struggles with the Browns.

Williams is the other "rookie" boxman and he has shown nothing so far to warrant serious consideration. The ex-Amherst ace isn't strong physically and still lacks control.

A trade may be engineered involving one or more of the pitchers in the "doubtful class." If a deal is not made, however, it would seem at this writing that Sullivan, Barnicle, Farley, Javery, Strincevich and Piechota have the best "survival" chances. Naturally Ferrell would go to the top of this list if he should regain his old wizardry, but that appears in the category of "wishful thinking." Former slab greats seldom come back unless able to invent some new trick pitch. To date Ferrell hasn't discovered one.

Eastern Canada Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Three eastern Canada semifinalists girded for action today while Toronto Marlboros and South Porcupine Bisons prepared for the deciding game in their Ontario final that will decide the fourth club in the running to represent the East in the Dominion hockey final.

One of the semifinal brackets will get under way tonight, with Sydney Millionaires, Maritime champions, meeting Hull Volants, Ottawa and district winners, in the first game of a best-of-five series. Montreal Royals are waiting the outcome of the Ontario final to start the other in Montreal.

Royals Win 9-4

The Royals won the right to represent Quebec in Allan Cup playdowns by whipping St. Jerome, 9-4 last night in the fourth game of a provincial final with the Intermediate champions. South Porcupine meanwhile forced a deciding match in their series with Marlboros by winning, 2-1, in overtime at Toronto.

Champions of the Northern Ontario Association that gave the East the Allan Cup through Kirkland Lake Blue Devils last season, South Porcupine went into overtime to tie up their series with the Marlboros. A goal by Hugh Allan after 5:15 minutes of extra play forced a deciding game today at Toronto in the best-of-three clash.

In Montreal, the Royals romped to their decision over St. Jerome. The victory gave the Montrealers the series, 3-1 in games, after St. Jerome had pulled an upset to win the second match of the round, 5-3.

In Junior Ranks

In the Junior ranks, action gets under way again tonight when Pembroke Little Lumber Kings meet the Canadiens at Ottawa in the deciding match of a clash for the Ottawa and district title. The Maritime champions, Charlottetown Royals, meet the winners in a Memorial Cup round, with Montreal Junior Royals; Quebec champions, standing by to meet the Maritime-Ottawa district winner in an eastern semifinal.

In the other bracket, Toronto Junior Marlboros and Oshawa Generals, Memorial Cup champions, resume their best-of-seven series at Toronto tonight for the Ontario title and a berth in the eastern final. The teams are tied at 1-1 in games.

Indoor Tennis

Top-seeded Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, Catherine Hubbell of Dedham and Mrs. George Cabot of Brookline advanced today as first-round winners in the opening singles matches of the national women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton.

Miss Betz, favored heir-apparent to the tennis throne vacated by Alice Marble, defeated Mrs. Joseph Walker of Chestnut Hill 6—1, 6—0. Miss Hubbell eliminated Mrs. Jean Nash of Weston 6—3, 6—2, and Mrs. Cabot topped Peggy Howe of Brookline 6—3, 6—4.

Training Camp Briefs

Bees

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24 (AP)—The Boston Bees hammered Eldon Auker, former Red Sox pitcher, for eight hits and four runs during the last three innings yesterday to gain a 5-4 triumph over the St. Louis Browns.

The Bees also collected six safeties off Johnny Niggeling while their veteran heavers, Bill Posedel and Jim Tobin, were holding the opposition to a total of six hits.

Babe Dahlgren led the Boston attack with a homer and a single and Gene Moore chalked up a pair of doubles.

Red Sox

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin is hoping the Boston Red Sox may finally realize some of the pitching the club always has hoped for from Jack Wilson. He worked six innings against Louisville yesterday and allowed only three hits.

Hockey Play-Off Teams Even After Two Games—Bluejays Make Conference Five

Rangers, Canadiens, Leafs All Win Games to Equalize

By the Associated Press

It's a season for comebacks in the Stanley Cup hockey play-offs and as a result it wouldn't be a very great surprise if one of the teams that finished far down in the regular-season standings of the National Hockey League came back to win the tall silver mug that serves as emblem of the world hockey championship.

Three teams that were beaten in the opening play-off games last Thursday all came back to win over the past week end and now stand about even chances of going further. The New York Rangers, 1940 world champions who came in fourth in the N. H. L. campaign, made their comeback last night to beat the Detroit Red Wings 3-1 and even their short series at one game apiece.

On Saturday the Toronto Maple Leafs knocked off the Boston Bruins, new league champions, in the second contest of their best-of-seven round, 5 to 3, and the sixth-place Montreal Canadiens conquered the Chicago Black Hawks, who finished a notch ahead of them, 4-3, after more than a half hour of overtime play.

Home Ice Advantage

Tomorrow Montreal and Chicago clash on the Hawks' rink in the third and deciding game of their first-round set-to. They're right back where they started with the "home ice" advantage looming as a possible factor in deciding the affair. Neither seems to have much of an edge otherwise. At Montreal Saturday the Hawks rallied twice to tie the score but went down to stay when Charlie Sands scored his anniversary goal after 34 minutes and four seconds of overtime play.

Toronto's comeback was even more successful. The Leafs were down two goals after the first period but scored four in the second to settle matters. That gave the Leafs a slight advantage for the remainder of the series, as they'll have three of the five remaining games on their home rink. The next two games will be played at Toronto tomorrow and Thursday.

The Bruins weren't badly beaten, however, and their chances of winning in the long series are good if Bill Cowley and Bobby Bauer return to the line-up. These two key men of the Boston attack didn't play Saturday because of injuries received in the opening game.

New Record Seen

The safest predictions of the whole series, in fact are that Toronto's Gordon Drillon will set a new scoring record and that the Rangers and Detroit will have a rough time of it when they meet on the Red Wings' rink tomorrow to settle their first-round dispute.

The Ranger-Detroit series got under way with roughness and they were all set to continue it in last night's game until Referee Mickey Ion cooled them off by calling 11 penalties in the first period. After that they settled down to play hockey and the Rangers won out when Alex Shibicky scored in the middle of the second frame on a fast passing play with the Colville brothers. His goal gave New York a 2-1 lead and the teams played conservative and rather dull hockey until the Wings' final effort to tie it up left an opening for Mac Colville to grab off another goal.

Hockey Theory Disproved In Minor League

By the Associated Press

The first stage of the American Hockey League's play-off series has disproved the old theory that the home team almost always wins, but if the Cleveland Barons can revive that idea tomorrow they'll step right into the final round for the Calder Cup.

The Barons, winners of the Western Division title, got an even break in the first two games at Providence and then took the lead over the Rhode Island Reds with a 4-2 triumph at Cleveland Saturday. The fourth game is scheduled for Cleveland tomorrow night. As the champions of the two divisions battle on a three-of-five basis, the Barons need only one more victory to give the West a clean sweep.

The Hershey Bears and Pittsburgh Hornets, who finished the season second and third in the western group, broke through on eastern rinks to eliminate New Haven and Springfield, respectively, in best-of-three preliminaries. They open their semifinal series at Pittsburgh tomorrow with the remaining games to be played at Hershey Thursday and Saturday.

Hershey won the second-place round in two-straight games while Pittsburgh made it two-of-three against Springfield's Indians last Saturday when Eddie Convey scored after 22 seconds of overtime play to give the Hornets a 2-1 victory.

Cleveland's triumph was the result of a third-period rally that thrilled a record crowd of 11,882. The Barons tied the score at 2-2 early in the period then took advantage of a penalty to Emil Bouchard to get the winning tally with less than four minutes to go. Jake Milford hit the unprotected net for another tally when the Reds were staging a six-man attack near the finish.

Dave Freeman And Evelyn Boldrick Are Top Ranked

SEATTLE, March 24 (AP)—David G. Freeman of Pasedena, Calif., and Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego were listed as the nation's top badminton players in rankings announced here by Tom Ough, secretary of the National Badminton Association.

Freeman and Miss Boldrick won the national men's and women's singles titles here last year.

National rankings are announced each year shortly before the national tourney, which will be held in Cleveland next month, and are based on the results of last year's national and district championships.

Other rankings included:

Men: Walter A. Kramer, Detroit, second; Kenneth Quigley, Cleveland, third; Paul Vansco, Jr., New York, seventh, and Clinton P. Stephens, New York, eighth.

Women: Patricia Donovan, Buffalo, N. Y., third; Mrs. Elinore Abbott Behr, Baltimore, fifth; Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., eighth.

Fogel of Temple Takes Eastern Gymnastic Title

By the Associated Press

Samuel Fogel, of Temple University, piled up a total of 1,277 points to gain the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League's all-round championship in individual competition at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

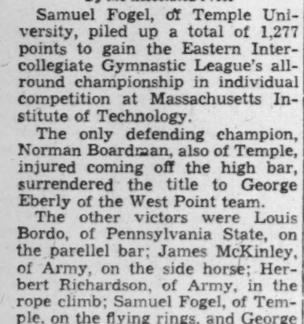
The only defending champion, Norman Boardman, also of Temple, injured coming off the high bar, surrendered the title to George Eberly of the West Point team.

The other victors were Louis Bordo, of Pennsylvania State, on the parellel bar; James McKinley, of Army, on the side horse; Herbert Richardson, of Army, in the rope climb; Samuel Fogel, of Temple, on the flying rings, and George Szypula, of Temple, in the tumbling competition.

Reed Elected

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—James Reed, Princeton University coach, has been elected president of the American College Wrestling Coaches Association. Reed succeeds L. H. Kinney, of the University of Illinois.

Others elected were Fendley Collins, Michigan State, vice-president, and W. Austin Bishop, Pennsylvania, re-elected secretary-treasurer.


IT'S A DATE!
FIRST AMERICAN-MADE AUTO SOLD, A WINTON, WAS DELIVERED 43 YEARS AGO. TODAY THOUSANDS OF CAR-OWNERS ARE SOLD ON THE POWER DELIVERED BY
Esso
MAKE A DATE WITH ESSO

Protest Game

KANSAS CITY, March 24 (AP)—St. Louis, winner of five championships in the American Hockey Association during the past six years, has won its required three games in the 1941 semifinal play-offs but hasn't definitely secured a berth in the final round.

The Flyers defeated St. Paul 4 to 1, but Herman Peterson, Saint President, protested a second-period St. Louis goal and will confer with league President George Higgins.

If the protest is ignored, the Flyers will be qualified to meet the winner of the Kansas City-Minneapolis series.

Kansas City defeated the Millers, 4 to 2, last night for the Americans' second-straight verdict. The two teams now go north to finish their series, with the first game on Miller ice tomorrow night.

Buy Youngster

READING, Pa. (AP)—Purchase of Leighton Kimball, young third baseman, from the Elmira Eastern League club has been announced by Lee MacPhail, Business Manager of the Reading Brooks of the Inter-State League. Kimball, a native of Lowell, Mass., will not report until June after he graduates from the University of New Hampshire.

No Study, No Play

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—Coach George Edwards, who lost two of his University of Missouri basketball regulars by ineligibility at mid-year, is taking no chance on a similar situation next year.

He announced that all freshman basketball players with less than a "medium" average will not be invited out for varsity ball their sophomore year.

Backstroke Record

BAYREUTH, Germany—A new German backstroke record for women has been established here by youthful Niesl Weber in the 200-meter class. Her time was 2:49.9, bettering her own record by three seconds.

Sports Enthusiasts —By Pap'

Guy LOMBARDO
IS RATED A CAPABLE and DARING SPEEDBOAT PILOT ... HE RACES HIS OWN "225" CLASS HYDROPLANE IN GOLD CUP COMPETITION
TEMPO III
PRODUCER WALTER WANGER IS ONE OF THE BEST POLO PLAYERS IN HOLLYWOOD'S MOVIE COLONY
Bing CROSBY
IS A FINE GOLFER ... HE WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO QUALIFY FOR THE NATIONAL AMATEUR TITLE TOURNAMENT AT WINGED FOOT LAST SUMMER
Claudette COLBERT
-SHE NEVER USES A DOUBLE FOR WINTER SPORTS SCENES -MISS COLBERT RECENTLY WON A SKI RACE IN CREDITABLE TIME
PAP'

AP Features

Add to your list of definite signs of spring—the motorboat enthusiast who comes out of winter hibernation to inspect his craft, eye it fondly and dream of pleasant days ahead.

Guy Lombardo, the orchestra leader, is a motorboat fanatic. He dreams of the day when he will be as well known for his exploits on the oceanic waves as he is today on the air waves. Piloting his own "225" hydroplane, Tempo III, Lombardo has placed in a number of gold competitions. He has been racing more than a year and a half, but he has already established quite a reputation.

"I won't call myself a real speedboat driver until I win in gold cup competition," said Lombardo. "Right now I'm racing whenever I get the chance, and picking up a lot of valuable experience."

This is no mere hobby with Lombardo. He really works at the sport. After almost every big race, he tears down the motor and thoroughly overhauls the racer.

Lombardo's enthusiasm for the sport almost caused him to move his entire homestead from the town of Freeport, L. I., because local regulations cramped his style. It seems that an old village edict prohibited speedboats from riding at a fast clip through a certain inlet which Lombardo had to use to reach the dock behind his home. If Guy obeyed the order, and traveled at slow speed, the bottom of his boat was scratched and damaged, necessitating expensive repairs. Everything was smoothed out.

Recently, Lombardo was appointed honorary harbormaster of Long Beach, N. Y., by Mayor Orenstein of that city. In connection with this, Lombardo is working on plans for a huge mid-summer regatta to be held off the new public harbor being constructed there.

Since Guy has converted three other members of his band to the sport—Fred Higman, Kenny Gardner and Lebert Lombardo—he may eventually find himself "Commodore" of a real fleet.

Princeton Champion

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—Princeton crushed Army 9-4 Saturday to win its second consecutive national intercollegiate indoor polo championship. An overflow crowd of 800 saw the Tigers, two goals behind after a few minutes of the first chukker, rally behind Jules Romfh to completely outclass the Cadets. Romfh batted in seven goals, six of them in succession during the final three chukkers. Ed Desaussure tallied all four Army goals.

National Challenge Cup Semifinal

By the Associated Press

At Chicago—Pittsburgh Gallatin-Dunlevy 3, Chicago Spartas 1.
At New York—Gjoa F. C. 1, Prague 6.
At Philadelphia—Brooklyn German-Hungarians 3, Passoni-Phillies 1.
(Brooklyn now meets Pawtucket for the eastern open title.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Phillips 66 team of Bartlesville, Okla., won National A. A. U. basketball title, beating Denver Nuggets, 39—36.

Three Years Ago

Vic Ghezzi won North and South open golf at Pinehurst with 279, leading Paul Runyan by six strokes.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings beat Montreal Maroons, 1—0, after 116 minutes and 30 seconds of overtime play, establishing all-time record for Stanley Cup hockey play-offs.

Byron Nelson Comes Through In Pinch With Winning Drives

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 24 (AP)—It is very easy to picture Byron Nelson as a professional ball player. He'd be the man who, on the deciding game of the World Series, with the winning run on base, would calmly take two called strikes and smash the next one into the left field bleachers, being a right-handed hitter.

That's just the way he wins his golf tournaments. Somehow competition under pressure brings forth his best efforts. He never tightens up in such spots, but instead drives the ball for all he's worth.

Because of that he's worth $1,200 more today, having won that much as first prize in the $5,000 Greensboro open yesterday. In a perfect Nelson setting — the biggest galleries since Bobby Jones' time, and men ahead and behind him who might win; Byron staged a perfect Nelson finish.

Fellows to Beat

Johnny Bulla already was in with 280. Further back on the course were such threats as Ralph Guldahl, Ben Hogan and Vic Ghezzi. In the same three-some with him was Lawson Little, chopping the back nine's par 36 to 31.

So Nelson stood on the 16th tee, and realized he'd have to get two birdies in three holes to insure victory. He got birdies on all three, for a 276 that was two shots better than Ghezzi, 4 up on Bulla and Guidahl, and 6 better than Little and Hogan.

To prove his point he checked back over his most important wins:

A—Last year's PGA final, when he was one down with three to go against Sam Snead and finished 3-3-3 to win, 1 up;

B—The 1939 National open. Told he'd need a last-round 68 to win or tie, he got the 68 and tied. In the play-off against Craig Wood and Denny Shute, he needed a birdie 4 on the last hole to tie Wood and carry the play-off another day. He got the 4, and next day beat Wood for the title.

Western Open

C—The 1939 Western open. Lloyd Mangrum already was in, and Nelson had to finish the last four holes one under par to shade him. He did.

D—The 1938 Augusta Masters. In the two-some right ahead was Ralph Guldahl, looking a likely winner. On consecutive holes Guldahl took a 5 and a 6. Nelson, knowing just what he had to shoot, got a 2 and 3 to make up six shots right there, and won the tournament by two.

The tournament troupe now will move on to Asheville, N. C., for four days there starting Thursday. Hogan again will be the defender, trying to repeat in the last of the three straight he won a year ago after having lost the North-South title to Sam Snead and the Greensboro to Nelson.

Leading scorers and money winners:

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 136-70-70—276 ($1,200).
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 139-71-68—278 ($750).
Johnny Bulla, Greensboro, 137-71-72—280 ($500).
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 139-71-70—280 ($500).
Lawson Little, San Francisco, 144-71-67—282 ($325).
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., 135-73-74—282 ($325).
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 141-70-75—286 ($270).
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., 142-74-71—287 ($230).
Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 143-74-71—288 ($190).
Henry C. Poe, Reading, Pa., 141-76-72—289 ($170).
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 145-73-72—290 ($123.33).
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., 142-73-75—290 ($123.33).
Johnny Palmer, Badin, N. C., 144-72-74—290 ($123.33).
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 141-78-72—291 ($123.33).
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., 145-73-73—291 ($85).
Sam Parks, Pittsburgh, 149-73-70—292.
Jimmy McHale, Philadelphia, 143-73-76—292.
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., 147-73-70—292.
Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass., 144-77-71—292.
Rod Munday, White Plains, N. Y., 140-76-76—292.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At Clearwater, Fla. Cincinnati (N) vs. Brooklyn (N).
At St. Petersburg, Fla., St. Louis (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Ontario, Calif., Pittsburgh (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At Fort Myers, Fla., Philadelphia (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Los Angeles, Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Sarasota, Fla., Boston (A) vs. Baltimore (IL).
At Hollywood, Calif., Philadelphia (A) vs. Hollywood (PC).
At Lake Wales, Fla., New York (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Leesburg, Fla., Washington (A) vs. St. Paul (AA).

Yesterday's Results

At Tampa, Fla., Brooklyn (N) 7, Cincinnati (N) 1.
At St. Petersburg, New York (A) 3, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Miami, Cleveland (A) 2, New York (N) 1.
At Hollywood, Philadelphia (A) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 1.
At Los Angeles, Chicago (A) 9, Chicago (N) 0.
At San Antonio, Texas, Boston (N) 5, St. Louis (A) 4.
At New Braunfels, Texas, Minneapolis (AA) 1, Boston (N) B squad 0.
At West Palm Beach, Fla., Rochester (IL) 8, Philadelphia (N) 4.
At Sarasota, Boston (A) 5, Louisville (AA) 4.
At Lakeland, Fla., Washington (A) 15, Detroit (A) 5.

Miss Leonard Still Reigns In Swimming

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass., still reigns supreme among America's mermaids.

For the second successive year, the Massachusetts State College freshman won the mythical title of "best mermaid" in the National A. A. U. senior women's swimming and diving championships. Miss Leonard topped the field with 11 points. Helene Rains of New York was second with 9.

Team Honors

Team honors went to the Women's Swimming Association of New York with 34 points. The Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., was second with 27. Tied for third at 15 were the Worcester, Mass., Women's Swimming Association and the Riviera Club, Indianapolis.

Two new American records were established in the four-day meet which ended Saturday night. Patty Aspinall, Indianapolis, who retained her 220-yard breaststroke title, clipped 1.2 seconds from the former standard of 3:09 set by Fujiko Katsutani in 1940, and the Multnomah club registered a new mark of 4:14.4 in taking the 440-yard freestyle relay title from the New York Women's Swimming Association. The previous record was 4:15.4, established by the Washington A. C., Seattle, in 1936.

Claims New Mark

Lorraine Fischer of New York claimed a new American mark in the 100-yard breaststroke, although it still must be officially recognized. Competing in a special invitation race, she was timed in 1:16.4—two-tenths of a second better than the existing record set by Jane Dillard of Texas in 1939.

In retaining her high diving title, pretty Helen Crlenkovich, San Francisco, amassed 156.68 points.

1941 Champions

100-yard free style—Patricia McWhorter, Newark, N. J.
220-yard free style—Miss Leonard.
440-yard free style—Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore. (defender).
100-yard backstroke—Helen Perry, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.
220-yard breaststroke—Miss Aspinall (defender).
300-yard individual medley—Miss Rains.
400-yard relay—Multnomah A. C.
300-yard medley relay—Women's Swimming Association, New York (defender).
Low board diving—Anne Ross, Brooklyn.
High board diving—Miss Crelenkovich (defender).

Hollywood Club Downs Olympics For A. A. U. Crown

DENVER, March 24 (AP)—One of basketball's biggest prizes, the National A. A. U. championship, goes to the far west this year because three bosom pals, all thought well past their prime, came back to outplay and outwit younger foes.

This veteran threesome—giant Frank Lubin, Carl Knowles and Art Mollner—put the title-winning drive across for the Hollywood Twentieth Century Club team in a 47-34 triumph over San Francisco Olympic Club, starring Angelo (Hank) Luisetti, in Saturday night's final.

The night before Hollywood toppled the defending champion Phillips 66 Oilers of Oklahoma 27 to 24 in the tournament's most dramatic contest. It is California's first national champion since 1919.

After the championship game, Luisetti, forced to bed by injuries and weariness, said the top teams in the tournament "played the smartest basketball I've ever seen."

The former Stanford sharpshooter was named on the tourney's All-America team, voted its most valuable player and won the high scorer's award with 95 points.

Lubin, Knowles and Mollner have competed in a half dozen tournaments here and until this year never pushed past the semi-finals except in 1936, when they played on a Hollywood team beaten by the McPherson, Kan., refiners in the title game.

The three "oldtimers" were on the United States' championship Olympic basketball team at the Berlin games five years ago. In 1939 Lubin was invited to Lithuania, his parents' native country, to coach and play on its national team and the 6 ft. 6 in. 250-pound center led it to the European championship.

Junior Diving

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 24 (AP)—Dave Howard of Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the junior National A. A. U. high board diving championship in the Bowdoin College pool Saturday night.

Henry McNamara of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was second and John Piscopo of the Portland Boys' Club finished third.

The scoring: Howard, 108.4 points; McNamara, 96.5 and Piscopo 85.7.

Manager Rogell

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP) — Bill Rogell, former shortstop for the Detroit Tigers, who ended his big league career last year with the Chicago Cubs, is manager of the Lancaster Interstate League team.

Pacific Coast Five to Battle For NCAA Title

KANSAS CITY, March 24 (AP)—Is the Pacific Coast replacing Indiana and Kansas as the home of the best basketball teams?

Saturday night, Washington State, Pacific Coast Conference champion and Western NCAA title-holder, will meet Wisconsin, Big Ten king and Eastern NCAA crown winner, in the National NCAA finals.

It will be the third consecutive week end a Far Western five has battled for a National title owned the preceding year by a midwest group. A year ago, Indiana University downed the University of Kansas cagers.

Last Saturday night, two suntanned machines collided at Denver for the AAU title, with the Hollywood entry defeating the San Francisco Athletic Club, 47 to 34, for the honors the Phillips Oilers of Oklahoma gave up in an earlier round.

On March 15, San Diego, Calif., State completed a week-long Kansas City tourney by winning the National intercollegiate title, the first time the honors left the heart of America.

Wisconsin, in the Eastern NCAA play-offs Friday night, was behind at the half, but nosed out Dartmouth, 51 to 50. Saturday night, the Badgers again trailed at the rest period, but won, 36 to 30, from Pittsburgh.

Washington State ripped through previously-unbeaten Arkansas, 64 to 53, for the Western crown.

Draft Again

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 24 (AP)—The Phillies, already hard hit by the loss of their star pitcher Hugh Mulcahy, learned Saturday that Joe Marty, 27, star outfielder, has been ordered to report to his local board in Sacramento, Calif., for examination.

National Negro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Final at Cincinnati: Southern University (Scottlandville, La.) 48, North Carolina State 42.

Creighton Places Two Men On All-Missouri Valley Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Creighton's fifth district N. C. A. A. champions placed two men on the official all-Missouri Valley Conference basketball team compiled here today from ballots of the seven loop coaches.

Center Ed Beisser and Forward Brownie Jaquay, who finished third and fourth, respectively, in Conference scoring, were the Bluejays honored. Beisser was playing his first, Jaquay his last season on the team position last season while O'Connor and Jaquay were both given honorable mention in 1939-40.

O'Connor and Beisser were most popular among the coaches, but none of the players was a unanimous first-team choice. Of the second team players, Tulsa's Guard Clarence Ehlers came the nearest to gaining a spot on the first team.

One-Two Scorers

The other two positions went to the one-two scorers of the loop, Drake's 5ft. 9in. Walt O'Connor and St. Louis U.'s sophomore hook shot artist, Herb Van Deven. O'Connor, a guard, won Valley scoring honors with 129 points while Van Deven, a forward, finished three points behind him in second place.

Coaches participating in the selection included Eddie Hickey of Creighton, Bill Williams of Drake, Henry Iba of Oklahoma A. & M., Jack Sterrett of Tulsa, Bobby Kinnan of Washington, Dee Errickson of Washburn, and Bob Klenck of St. Louis U.

Not a member of the first team was a repeater, as last year's all-star lineup included five seniors, Harvey Slade, Jesse Renick and Howard Doyle, all of Oklahoma A. & M.; Ned Swan of Drake and Les Dudenhofer of St. Louis.

Smelser moved up from a second

Two Sophomores

It was the first time in modern Valley history that two sophomores—Van Deven and Beisser—were accorded all-Conference honors in the same season.

Two star players, Tulsa's Harry Lamprich, who was a second team selection a year ago, and the Oklahoma Aggies' L. J. Eggleston, honorable mention last year, were prevented by illness and injuries from gaining additional laurels this year.

The emphasis seemed to be on defense on the Valley during the hectic campaign which saw Creighton lose three games and still win an undisputed championship. The field included more good guards than forwards, especially with Eggleston and Lamprich sidelined. Only two centers, Beisser and the Aggies' Vern Schwertfeger, both 6ft. 5in. tall, received much support.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Alf Engen of Sun Valley won national four-event skiing championship for second straight year with points gained from first place in jumping; Gretchen Fraser of Denver, Colo., captured Harriman Cup races for women.

Augusta, Ga. — Dorothy Kirby, 1939 champion, defeated Helen Dettweiller, 1938 winner, 3 and 1, in finals of Forest Hills invitation golf tourney.

New York—Long Island U. severed Seton Hall's 43-game winning streak, 49-26, and Ohio U. stopped College of the City of New York, 45-43, to enter finals of National invitation basketball tournament.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Oklahoma Aggies emerged from field of 39 colleges to win fifth consecutive N. C. A. A. wrestling championship with four firsts, one second and two third places.

New York—An all-star soccer team selected from the Brooklyn Hispanos, St. Mary's Celtics and New York Americans of the American League defeated an invading eleven from Botafogo, Brazil, 3 to 1 at Triboro Stadium.

Miami, Fla.—Ed Adams of Toledo, Ohio, won the last of three shootoffs to capture the Peckaway open skeet event after he had tied with six other marksmen on the first 100 targets. Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Palm Beach and Aurora, Ohio, captured the women's event with 95x100.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Saratoga Springs Indians won the $700 first prize in the eastern open basketball tournament by upsetting New York City's Harlem Yankees, 55-36, before 3,000 fans. Holy Cross Basketball Coach Ed Kraus and Lou Simon led the winners with 12 points each while Lou Badger topped the Yankees with 10. Harlem took $500 second money.

In nip-and-tuck consolation final, Worcester, Mass., Steelmen captured the $350 third award with a 61-55 victory over the Glens Falls Lions, who received $250.

Bridgton, Maine—Bud Ireland of Gould Academy, Bethel, won the skiing season's last time trial down the Pleasant Mountain slope by covering the 1¼-mile course in 2m 7 4-5s.

Philadelphia—Sweeping the last two events—the relays—Columbia High School, of South Orange, N. J., snatched the team championship from Trenton, N. J., High School, defending champion, in the National interscholastic swimming championship in the Penn A. C. pool. The Columbia High natators scored 32 points, while the Trenton mermen had to be content with 20 points and second place.

Montreal—Canadian curlers built up a lead of more than 60 points and won 13 of the 19 matches from United States rinks to retain the Gordon International Curling Medal. The final score was 272 to 210.

Victorious United States rinks were R. L. Davies' and W. J. Clement's four of Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Cunningham, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. G. Paterson, Brookline, Mass.; J. H. Jay, Winchester, Mass., and G. Ogden, Ardsley, N. Y.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Clifford Sutter and J. B. McGuire, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Hobey Hyde and Lee Wiley, Hartford, 6—0, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2, for doubles championship of American Paddle Tennis Association.

Nassau, Bahamas—The Nassau Rugby team retained the Frank Munson Memorial Trophy by defeating Yale 9 to 0 in the second game of a series. Nassau had won the first game, 6 to 0.

Hockey at a Glance

Week-End Play-Off Results

By the Associated Press

National League

Saturday

Montreal 4, Chicago 3 (34:04 overtime).
Toronto 5, Boston 3.

Sunday

New York Rangers 3, Detroit 1.

American League

Saturday

Cleveland 4, Providence 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 1 (22 seconds overtime).
(Pittsburgh wins series 2-1.)

Sunday

No games.

American Association

Saturday

No games.

Sunday

Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 2.
St. Louis 4, St. Paul 1.
(St. Louis wins series 3-1.)

Eastern Interscholastic Polo Championship

By the Associated Press

Lawrenceville 8, Avon Old Farms (Conn.) 0.

Greg Rice Sets Two-Mile Record In Chicago Relays

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Time was when track records had a little stability about them, but that was before Joseph Gregory Rice took charge of the middle distance field.

When Little Greg takes to the track, records fall as it were a swimming meet.

The former Notre Dame star ran the fastest two-mile ever seen indoors, and possibly outdoors, too, Saturday night in the Chicago relays. He was timed in 8m. 5f.1s. He set the record for the distance indoors last year at 8:56.2. A few weeks ago he knocked that down to 8:53.4.

The two-mile outdoor record is 8:56, set by Miklos Szabo, a Hungarian, in Budapest four years ago, and Finland's Taisto Maki turned in an 8:53.2 performance in 1939. The latter mark has not been recognized because of the war, and whether any better marks have been offered for ratification since is not known.

Rice also holds the indoor marks for the two and a half, two and three quarters miles, and three miles.

His Saturday performance even took the play away from the brilliant hurdling duel between Fred Wolcott, ex-Rice veteran, and Bob Wright, Ohio State sophomore. Wolcott won the 40, Wright the 50, and Wolcott the 60-yard event, their times in all three events being up to the record marks.

Redskin Fans Loyal

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—General Manager Jack Epsey of the Washington football Redskins reports that the 73-0 shellacking handed the Redskins by the Bears apparently hasn't wrecked loyalty of the team's fans. Advance ticket sales for next fall's home games are far ahead of last year, he reports.

Where To Dine

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Meals That Satisfy Particular People
Attractive, Homelike Atmosphere
Miss MacKenzie's
163 Waterman St. Tel. PL 7515
Luncheon 1—2 Dinner 6:30—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	300,000
Saturday's sales	269,310
1941 volume to date	29,387,849
1940 volume to date	40,495,300

Some Stocks Show Gains; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Scattered industrials and rails put on a mild show of strength in the market today while most shares barely stirred.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were in the majority among the more active issues near the final hour.

Transactions were the smallest in three weeks, setting a pace of about 300,000 shares for a full session.

Speculation again ran toward commodities, rather than securities. Cotton, sugar, wool and grains were among staples resuming last week's upswing. Some lagged, however.

Many traders remained on the sidelines awaiting a showdown in the Balkans. The spring campaign against England's ocean supply lines and new federal tax revisions also were held obstacles to active demand for stocks.

Tending higher were du Pont, Anaconda, Sante Fe, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, Electric Boat, United Aircraft, Chrysler, Pennsylvania and Boeing.

Down a little were Eastman, International Harvester, Great Northern preferred, Kennecott and Sperry.

The curb's list recorded minor gains in Humble Oil, New Jersey Zinc and American Light & Traction, offset by fractional declines in American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines and Phoenix Securities. Todd Shipyards jumped 2 on a small transfer.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

New buying interest in rail and utility liens helped to keep most of the corporate bond list pointing ahead today.

Rails were bolstered by the already heavily stressed improvement in past revenues and prospects for additional gains. Utilities attracted a more selective buying interest, based in part on recent holding company integration moves.

Although trading in U. S. Governments in the stock exchange was so light as to preclude the establishment of trends, in fairly active over-the-counter dealings, prices were unchanged to a bit improved.

The new taxable 2½s of '52-'54 were quoted a shade up at 101 14-32 bid. Other federal issues ranged from unchanged to 3-32 point higher.

Gainers among the corporates included International Telephone 5s, Commercial Mackay income bonds with warrant, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertible 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New York & Greenwood Lake 5s, U. S. Steel 2s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

United Steel Works 6½s, long untraded, dropped 11 points on one transaction, to 22.

Foreign government dollar loans generally slipped small fractions, but Reich loans added as much as 2 points.

Sale of Securities Results in Capital Inflow to Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—International purchase and sale of securities during 1940 resulted in "an appreciable inflow" of capital to Canada, although the balance of sales was lower than in 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total sales of securities of $123,900,000 exceeded purchases by $28,800,000, compared with a $72,100,000 balance in 1939, the report showed.

Largest part of the balance—$18,000,000 — resulted from sales of United States securities by Canadian residents. Net sales of Canadian securities amounted to $10,100,000 and were concentrated in the trade in bonds.

Trade volume during the year was only about 40 per cent of that during 1939.

About 90 per cent of the volume of trading and most of the movement of capital was between Canada and the United States, where sales of securities exceeded purchase by $30,400,000.

"Canadian bonds and stocks constitute $12,700,000 of this total and United States stocks account for most of the remainder," the report said.

Net repurchase of securities from the United Kingdom in 1940 amounted to $2,600,000, with transactions in Canadian securities accounting for most of the figure.

Net sales to other countries, amounted to about $1,000,000.

Wheat, Corn Prices Lead Grain Rise

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Wheat and corn today led a general grain price rise that reflected strength in lard and soybeans and in securities. Both wheat and corn rose about a cent at times.

Reports of government purchases of certain commodities, including lard, possibly for overseas shipment, and predictions of Senate Committee approval of legislation calling for increased loan rates on certain farm products were factors which inspired the buying.

Electric Boat Doubles Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Boat Co. and subsidiaries reported for 1940 net profit of $2,174,607 after charges, taxes and $268,654 for refunds under the Vinson Act, equal to $2.89 a share on its capital stock. This compared with $1,085,516 after deducting $2,766,062 for refunds, equal to $1.44 a share, in 1939.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
52	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48	48	48	+ ½
61⅝	49	Acme Steel (.40)	1	46	46	46	M'r 21
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 21
43½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 18
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	8⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	M'r 22
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17⅛	M'r 10
25¾	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½g)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 21
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154	154	154	M'r 22
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	M'r 17
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7¾	5⅜	Allied Stores	7	6⅛	6	6	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 21
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	29¼	29	29	
17¾	14⅛	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	M'r 21
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 21
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15	15	15	M'r 19
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	6	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	2	6⅛	6	6	
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.80)	8	33	33	33	+1
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
98¼	82	Am Can (4)	5	85⅛	85	85⅛	— ⅛
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 21
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
23⅝	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 22
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
121	106¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'r 22
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 22
4⅜	3¾	Am European	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 21
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	12	15	15	15	M'r 21
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	8	17½	17⅛	17½	M'r 21
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	3	3	M'r 21
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	36	35¼	35¼	M'r 22
4½	3⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	49	49	49	+ ½
1¾	1½	Am Ice	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 21
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21	21¼	M'r 21
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	8	4	4	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 21
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17½	12	Am Locomotive	6	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	4	84½	84	84	M'r 21
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	9	18	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	2½	2	2	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	5	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ¾
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½gk)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
7½	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	M'r 21
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅜	Am Sm&R (½g)	7	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	+ ⅞
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	
28½	21	Am Stl F (½g)	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
11¼	8⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅞
91	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	12	162¼	160¾	162	+1½
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68	67⅞	67⅞	M'r 21
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ¼
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	M'r 19
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W.1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
60½	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	56	55¾	56	— ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	5¾	5¾	
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	51	51	51	M'r 22
27¾	22½	Anaconda (½g)	81	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ½
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
2¼	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 22
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ⅞
5½	4½	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54¾	54⅜	54⅛	M'r 21
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 17
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 19
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
24⅞	18	Atch T&SFpf(1e)	27	24¼	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	1	65½	65½	65½	M'r 22
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	35	17⅛	16½	17	+ ½
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	20	19½	20	+1
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 22
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3½	

B

19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	2	15	15	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5½	5¼	5¼	
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	9	9	9	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	7	8	7½	8	+ ½
8⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8¼	8	8	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	8	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31⅜	31	31	
24⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+1
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 22
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	8	35⅛	35	35	
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	28	28	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	14	77⅛	76⅛	77½	+ ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	M'r 21
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 20
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 22
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	M'r 21
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅜	+ ⅜
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	−2
22⅜	19¼	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	12	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 22
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 19
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 22
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 22
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	M'r 21
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	7	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	10	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	−1
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	M'r 20
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	M'r 22
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 18
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'r 22
4⅜	3¼	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3¼	3¼	M'r 21
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 22

C

21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (⅛g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅛	12	12	M'r 22
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4½	3½	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	35¾	Cannon M (½g)	2	38	37⅜	37⅜	M'r 22
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 21
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 20
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
22	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 22
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	M'r 21
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31	31	31	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	M'r 20
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¾g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'r 20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 20
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1½	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7	7	7	M'r 22
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	7	13	12⅞	13	
44½	37⅝	Chi P T ev pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 21
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'r 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 22
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 20
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	3	13	12½	12½	+ ¼
2⅞	1¾	Childs Co	13	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	15	64½	63¾	64½	+ ½
10¾	9¼	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 21
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	28½	28	28½	M'r 19
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	29	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	6	99	97½	97⅝	M'r 22
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102½	102½	102½	M'r 17
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 21
20	15	Col Fuel&I(½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r 22
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
21	18	Colum Br B .45g	7	18	18	18	M'r 22
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	23	4	4	4	— ⅛
82¼	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	80¾	80¾	80¾	M'r 22
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 21
34½	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80½	74½	Col Carb (1g)	2	74¾	74½	74½	M'r 21
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	2	29	29	29	
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
37⅞	34½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	34½	34½	34½	
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 18
11⅜	8⅝	Comi Solv (¾e)	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	668	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	27	Elec Boat (.80e)	34	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	12½	Elec Power & Lt	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
31¾	23½	El P&L $6pf .30k	2	30¾	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
36	27½	El P&L $7pf .35k	4	34¾	34½	34½	
34⅛	31	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	−1
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	M'r 21
7	4½	Eng Pub Service	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
78⅞	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	5	78⅞	76¾	78⅞	M'r 21
82	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ⅜
86	75¼	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	10	85	85	85	
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Erie RR	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 22
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	1	1	1	
1⅛	½	Erie 2 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 18
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	M'r 21
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 21
30¾	25½	Ex-Cell-O (.65g)	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	M'r 21
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	M'r 18

F

45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	1	40	40	40	— ½
24⅞	19¼	Fajardo S (½g)	4	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	3	13	13	13	M'r 18
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
14⅝	11¾	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
4¼	2¾	Fed Mot Truck	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Fed Wat Serv A	6	½	½	½	M'r 19
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅜
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	+1
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	13	13	13	M'r 22
38¼	34½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	37½	37	37	+ ⅛
18½	16	Firestone (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 22
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'r 17
42½	34⅞	First N Str (2½)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
15	12⅜	Flintkote (¼g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
33⅞	31	Florence S (3e)	2	31	31	31	— ½
24½	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 3
7	4⅝	Follansbee Steel	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 21
29	24½	Follansbee Stl pf	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 3
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
32	27	Food M (.35g)	4	27	27	27	M'r 19

Commerce and Finance

Steel Industry Now Putting Out Greatest Tonnage in History

Business and Industry

NAM Offers Plan to Gear Up Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Calling the next 100 days the critical period for United States aid-to-Britain defense production, the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers is out with a seven-step program to gear American industry for full speed ahead in the emergency.

Following the first general meeting of the committee at the Biltmore Hotel here Friday, W. P. Witherow, of Pittsburgh, chairman, voiced confidence that industry would "come through," declaring that its leaders had never been "more earnest about a job."

Compliments OPM

"They recognize the seriousness and importance of the program," Mr. Witherow said. "The Government is co-operating completely. The Office of Production Management is handling this whole defense program well."

The committee of 35 industrial leaders adopted its resolutions with the statement that its study of the defense problems had revealed the attitude of American industry to be that "no individual company or group should make excessive private gains from defense preparations."

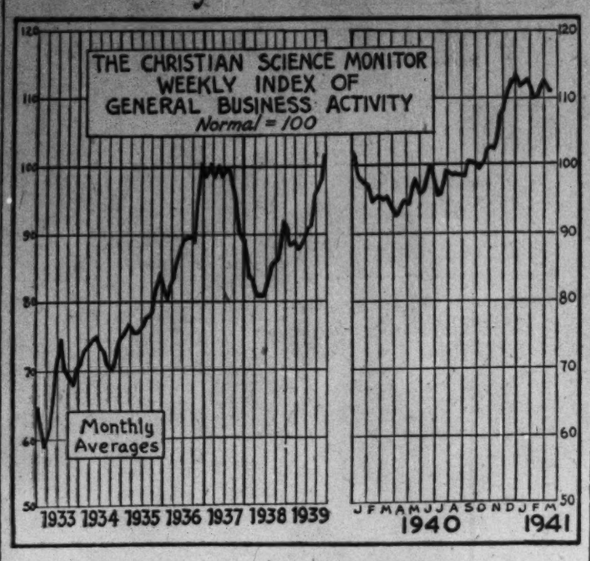
"But in seeking to prevent such selfish gains," it continues, "we must be careful not to adopt economic straitjackets which will kill individual initiative, retard productivity, or place unfair burdens on any individuals or groups."

Full Speed Ahead

The production chart resolutions for "all-out defense," seek not only to rally industry to 100 per cent efforts but to look ahead and make plans for the transition of industry from a defense to a peace-time basis after the emergency ends. They "condemn any use of the national defense period to secure excessive private gains, whether in the form of profits or wages."

They request that manufacturers avoid excessive inventory accumulation during the defense period; suggest government steps to prevent unfair or discriminatory use of new construction for war production after the emergency ends; ask the return to private industry of control over patents and licenses exercised during the emergency when that period ends; and that if government should find it necessary as a last resort to fix maximum prices on wages in any industry, that this be confined to that industry.

Monitor Index of Business Steady in March 15 Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940 1941

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity leveled off during the week ended March 15, following the irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks. At 110.8 (prel.) on March 15, the index was unchanged from the preceding week and compared with 95.2 on March 16, 1940.

Declines in two of the components were offset by an upturn in the third. Both electric power production and bank debits outside New York City exceeded expectations for a seasonal decline, the former easing slightly from the previous week's high level and the latter continuing the downtrend of the preceding two weeks.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced substantially when the week's total set a new high for the year and topped expectations for a seasonal rise.

Some irregularity noted in reports for industrial activity and trade during the week but in general the high level of recent weeks were maintained.

Steel operations were boosted another point last week to 99½ per cent of capacity, setting an all-time high on a tonnage basis. Automobile production eased only slightly holding close to recent high levels.

Unseasonal weather retarded retail trade considerably in many sections but gains of 2 to 5 per cent over a year ago were reported.

Wholesale commodity prices showed further increase during the week ended March 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, with a broadening evident in the upturn which began last November.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 15,* 1941	Mar. 8, 1941	Mar. 16, 1940
Combined index	110.8	110.8	95.2
Bk debits outside NYC	105.0	105.7	91.6
Elec power production	112.8	113.1	101.4
Misc carloadings	112.8	111.1	86.8

*Preliminary.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 99½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States during the past week increased another point to 99½ per cent of mill capacity, the highest percentage in several years and from a tonnage standpoint on all-time top, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel sales of both makers and warehouse distributors," continues the report, "are running ahead of February despite the fact that that short month was an all-time high for volume. The situation becomes outwardly calmer as consumers become reconciled to scarcity and belated deliveries, while many civilian projects are abandoned until more favorable times.

Scarcity Problem

"Scarcity of nonferrous metals for alloying and coating continues one of the main problems. Chromium, which met with increasing demand when nickel became tight, has itself tightened considerably. Low-carbon ferromanganese is tense and in the 80 per cent product the steel industry merely holds its own.

"Ferrosilicon is tightening and vanadium is more critical because of a strike continuance of a producing plant. Limitation in available power prevents increased production of some ferroalloys. In galvanized products there is the tendency to use thinner coatings, but improved processes tend to maintain quality of finished goods.

"Certain consumers object to recent efforts at Washington to get scrap prices reduced on the ground that the law of diminishing returns will lessen the supply. Already a number of scrap collectors have gone into more lucrative fields such as defense work where pay is more regular and certain.

"More steelmakers have been taking salesmen off the road for fear of overselling, though the industry is still divided on the wisdom of the policy, particularly since salesmen have the double role of selling and maintaining good will.

Auto Output Drops

"Inland Steel Co., Chicago, has issued a statement of sales policy. The company will henceforth accept only such orders as can be included in 1941 schedules and these "only in relation to previous sales." No orders for 1942 delivery will be accepted until books are opened for first quarter except for certain defense projects. Their weekly rolling program will be discontinued until further notice."

Automobile production for the week ended March 22 was scheduled for 124,805 units, a drop of 6,815 for the week, comparing with 103,395 units the same week last year.

Due to adjustments in Steel's steelworks scrap composite 4 cents was added, making it $20.12. Iron and steel and finished steel were unchanged, $38.29 and $56.60, respectively.

U. S. Steel Plant on 24-Hour a Day Schedule

Night scene shown in United States Steel Corporation's annual report, illustrating round-the-clock operations at Chicago by its subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

FDIC Banks' Loans at New Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1940 deposits and loans of commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. rose to the highest level recorded in the history of the agency, Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the agency, reported.

Mr. Crowley reported as of Dec. 31, there were 13,438 commercial banks in the insurance system, and they reported total loans of $18,398,000,000, an increase in the year of $1,532,000,000, or 9 per cent. Deposits in the same period increased 13 per cent, or $7,393,000,000, to make a total of $63,470,000,000. The comparative statement of assets and liabilities released by Mr. Crowley included the following additional data:

"Cash and funds due from banks showed an increase for the year of $4,415,000,000, or 20 per cent, and amounted to $26,290,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1940, the highest figure on record;

"Holdings of United States Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government increased by $1,496,000,000, or almost 10 per cent, and amounted to $17,064,000,000;

"Holdings of obligations of States and political subdivisions increased to $3,603,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1940, a gain of $323,000,000, or 10 per cent, during the year. Holdings of other securities, exclusive of foreign securities and stock in Federal Reserve Banks, amounted to $3,158,000,000, a reduction of about 2 per cent during the period;

"Holdings of other real estate acquired in settlement of debt and not used as bank premises were reduced during the year by almost 20 per cent, or $83,000,000;

"Total assets amounted to $70,720,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1940, an increase since Dec. 30, 1939, of $7,573,000,000, or 12 per cent. Of the assets held by insured commercial banks on Dec. 31, 1940, 37 per cent were cash, reserves and funds due from banks, 34 per cent were securities, and 26 per cent were loans and discounts;

"Total capital accounts of the insured commercial banks increased by $149,000,000, during the period, reflecting increases in surplus, undivided profits and reserves, which more than offset retirements of preferred capital. Total capital accounts amounted to $6,673,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1940, equal to 9.4 per cent of total assets, compared with 10.3 per cent on Dec. 30, 1939."

Lumber Output Up 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended March 15 stood at 131 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 124 per cent. Production totaled 241,161,000 feet, which was one per cent less than the previous week, and 14 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Aluminum Scrap Price Limit Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The defense commission has fixed prices for scrap and secondary aluminum and said that similar action was "imminent" for iron, steel and zinc scrap.

Announcing a price schedule for aluminum scrap, Leon Henderson, director of the price stabilization division, asserted:

"The powers of the government to place compulsory orders, to condemn or requisition properties to issue priorities and to use other powers to carry out the defense program will be exerted to the utmost against any person whom we find to be disregarding these selling prices."

Previous Action

The action was the second time the commission has established a price ceiling, the first occasion being on February 17 when prices were pegged for second-hand machine tools. Aluminum and machine tools already have been put under a rationing system by the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Henderson said "serious inflationary pressures" existed in the scrap and secondary aluminum market, adding that reports had been received of aluminum scrap sold at 32 cents a pound, almost double the price of the virgin metal.

In saying that schedules were imminent for iron, steel and zinc scrap, Mr. Henderson said that "apparently unwarranted price increases in various other industries" had occurred.

"Should these movements continue," he added, "price ceilings will have to be established in these industries. We hope this action will not be necessary, but if it is we are ready to enforce reasonable price limits."

The price schedule for aluminum scrap becomes effective immediately. The scale varies for different types of scrap with a top of 14½ cents a pound for pure clips and cables. The top price for 98 per cent pure aluminum ingots is 17 cents a pound.

To Conserve Supply

In a move to conserve the supply of aluminum for defense needs, the Government on Saturday issued an order virtually controlling future manufacture and sale of the product.

E. R. Stettinius Jr., priorities director of the Office of Production Management, announced a system of preference ratings for all classes of users. The ruling also specifies the order in which all aluminum purchases shall be filled.

The action was described officially as a "new step in the control of the metal in the interest of national defense." Defense industries were given top ratings under a preference formula worked out for consumers.

U. S. Steel Business Volume In 1940 Has 26 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The giant $1,855,000,000 United States Steel Corp. is resuming its 1917-18 arms speed, and is turning out both peace-time and defense materials at close to capacity rates, its annual report to stockholders indicated.

The corporation, according to government sources, is working on defense contracts aggregating around $465,000,000. In addition, it is supplying steels to other concerns working on intermingled peace-time and arms contracts. Financial observers estimate that "Big Steel's" backlog of both direct and indirect unfilled armament business may be in the vicinity of $1,000,000,000 or upwards. It reported a total business volume of $1,081,000,000 in 1940, a gain of 26 per cent over 1939.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of directors, outlining the company's part in the "all out" defense effort, reported these up-to-the-minute developments:

Activities Extensive

"1—United States Steel is building destroyers and cruisers.

"2—It is developing additional armor plate facilities to meet the requirements of the naval and military expansion program.

"3—It is producing shell forgings, unloaded shells and bombs of various sizes.

"4—It is sending large quantities of steel to Great Britain and Canada.

"5—It is supplying a steady flow of steel to manufacturers in different parts of the country who have taken contracts with the Army or the Navy under the defense program.

"6—Its ocean-going steamers are bringing strategic materials from distant foreign ports to meet defense needs."

The company's mills, working the clock around, currently are turning out steels at a rate approximating 99 per cent of theoretical capacity. Employees in the final 1940 quarter averaged 272,087, against an average of 254,393 for the full year. The average pay per worker in 1940 was $1,724.

The corporation's exports of all types of steel products in 1940 constituted about 20 per cent of the total steel tonnage sold, Mr. Olds said. About one-half of the exports went to Great Britain, about one-quarter to Canada and Latin America, and the remainder to other foreign destinations.

Meets All Demands

"Out of broad experience the corporation has learned that periods of war bring only transitory profits and result in long continued, serious disturbances and enduring increases in cost," Mr. Olds remarked. "But today," he added, "in its endeavor to co-operate fully with the Government in the national defense program, the corporation is proud to be able to say that every call made upon its facilities has been met speedily and completely."

Final figures, little changed from earlier preliminary estimates, showed U. S. Steel in 1940 had net income of $102,211,282 after taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividends to $8.85 a common share, compared with $41,119,934, or $1.83 a common share in 1939.

Commenting on earnings, the "Big Steel" chairman said: "If the nation's productive mechanism is to continue effectively to function, the earnings of any basic industry over the years should be sufficient to pay a reasonable amount to the owners, to attract additional capital when required, and to permit retaining enough money to provide for technological progress and for future emergencies."

In regard to research, Mr. Olds said much of the activity has dealt with armor plate, tank armor, shell steel, bomb forgings, performance of metals at high temperatures, new uses of steel for mobile equipment, etc.

The company is installing new facilities for the manufacture of armaments of divers types, also welded steel barges.

The corporation entered 1941 with around $134,000,000 of unfinished plant expansion under way.

Timken Roller Bearing Co.

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. reported 1940 net profit of $8,995,211, equal to $3.72 a share, against a 1939 figure of $7,287,911, or $3.02 a share. The company said expenditures and commitments of approximately $4,000,000 had been made for new buildings and equipment in Ohio plants as a result of the national defense program.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stocks didn't go anywhere much last week either. Exceptions were the utility holding company equities, which rose on hopes of a share in the disintegration of the present holding company system in electric power. Also speculative rail bonds continued irregularly upward; they are not—yet—affected by the new fashions in corporation taxes.

The steels were somewhat soft on the impending C. I. O. negotiations; if the C. I. O. gets what it wants from U. S. Steel most of the rest of the steel industry would have to meet Big Steel's concessions, and would suffer a sharp cut in the profits which will be left this year after taxes. But by and large the market stayed as level and as innocuous as the previous week, and last week will go down unwept, unhonored, and forgotten.

Business activity continued at approximately the ceiling of the last three months. Steel operations are running nearly 100 per cent and automobile manufacture virtually at capacity—these two have been dragging down the seasonally adjusted overall business index because from January to March they are supposed to increase, and having reached virtual capacity in January they can't increase. The overall indices have been held against the ceiling by numerous other minor capital goods parts of the total index—capital goods industries make up about half the usual business index, and by the extension of hours and increase of shifts in other industries.

Higher Reserve Index Seen

From here on, the Federal Reserve Board index ought to get soaring out of the recent levels round 140 where it has stuck since December, for the seasonal adjustment from here is slightly downward, so that if the major indices merely keep operating at capacity the index will rise—and the pressure for expansion of the whole industrial program will begin having a larger effect than heretofore because plants begun last fall for the defense program are now coming into operation.

However, the indices may not quite accurately reflect industrial activity from here on because of the increasing proportion to be diverted to war purposes. Such indices as carloadings, electric power output will of course reflect any kind of industrial acceleration, but on the other hand automobile manufacture may taper off and tend to drag the index down, though the tapering may in fact only reflect a transference of labor and materials to tanks and airplane frames.

There will also be a difference in industrial activity from here on, in that the huge pick-up since last summer has been so far nearly all in the advance production of civilian goods in anticipation of ultimate difficulties in the obtaining of materials and labor for civilian purposes. No better evidence of this can be found than in the extraordinary increase in commercial loans, as manufacturers have tried to build up their inventories, both of raw materials and of their own finished goods, before the pirorities cut them off.

It is increasingly obvious that more and severer diversions will have to be made in the American productive system as the war emergency deepens; for example, we are now producing only at the rate of about 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships a year, which, with the British production, is hardly half the rate of present sinkings, so that the present supply of shipping, hopelessly inadequate to carry the load of trans-Atlantic arms shipments plus inbound cargoes to America of strategic commodities, is now shrinking fast. We shall have to double and triple our shipbuilding program, and probably the same goes for the production of airplanes and other war equipment.

Partly for this reason, the prices of secondary import commodities continued upward last week. There is talk of using Army transports for bringing sugar from the Philippines; President Line ships are being pushed into the bringing of rubber to this country. Cargo shortages are now forcing hides in the direction of strategically scarce commodities; there has been, incidentally, a substantial change in the last year in the list of true strategically scarce commodities. The sugar quota has been increased 235,000 tons and another increase will probably be necessary before the year is out.

A Political Achievement

The Viscose sale was a political achievement. It had to be hurried for political reasons, to offset the charge that the British were getting free (i. e., lease-lend) help here without moving to give up their investments in this country. The immediate question is whether Morgan Stanley & Company will sell Viscose stock (the firm never sells stocks) or will re-capitalize Viscose with more bonds and less stocks (which runs in the face of fashionable Washington economic theory).

There's talk that the big rayon company may be sold to du Pont, but then the Federal Trade Commission might get worried. There's also the question whether we are going to save Britain from Germany by stripping her of the overseas investments on which she depends for economic life. But that raises the question of whether she really depends on them. Nothing seems simple.

The new Treasury 2½s were over-subscribed 12 times. Nobody paid any attention to the exchange offering of ¾ per cent notes, as nobody was expected to. The big talk is now about the comparison between these 2½s, which are taxable, and the outstanding Treasury long 2½'s which are tax-exempt (from Federal sur-taxes). Voluminous switching has already begun, with insurance companies and foundations selling out the exempt and replacing with the taxables.

The new dime-a-day savings certificates and bonds have raised the hope that they will mop up the present inordinate volume of outstanding "money in circulation," most of which isn't in circulation at all, but is being hung onto by people who don't like to pay bank service charges, while a small part is also being held by people who want to handle large sums of money without having some official checking up on them. With the abandonment of the big Pacific Gas $110,000,000 offering, the volume of new flotations this week won't amount to much.

Record Income Tax Collections

WASHINGTON (AP)—Millions of new taxpayers contributed to a record income tax collection of $1,139,384,637 during the first 20 days of March, the Treasury reported.

The tremendous flow of initial payments on 1940 earnings compared with $621,448,616 collected in the corresponding period of last year, and brought predictions from government experts that the fiscal year total would exceed the budget bureau's estimate of $3,000,000,000 by around $500,000,000.

Since the start of the fiscal year, last July 1, income tax collections have amounted to $2,347,187,793, or about $850,000,000 more than during the corresponding portion of the previous year.

The Treasury announced that excess profits taxes accounted for $81,910,713 of the total of income taxes paid during March. The budget bureau has estimated that the excess profits tax will bring in $160,000,000 in the year ending next July 1.

Electric Industry Seen Meeting Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—H. S. Bennion, managing director of the Edison Electric Institute, said record planned expansion of generating capacity in 1941 and 1942 should supply any increased power needs for defense industry.

Installed capacity at the end of 1940, he explained, exceeded demand by 32 per cent and new construction should more than maintain that margin.

"Present schedules call for installation in 1941 and 1942 of 6,715,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity, approximately 30 per cent greater than was ever installed in any previous two-year period," he added.

"Additional capacity of 800,000 kilowatts is already scheduled for 1942 and 620,000 for 1944."

The margin of reserve capacity, he said, is fairly uniform throughout the country.

Ry. Express Plans Expansion . .

NEW YORK (AP)—The Railway Express Agency will spend more than $4,000,000 for new automotive equipment in a broad program of replacement and additions to facilities made necessary in part by increased business for defense industries, L. O. Head, President, said. Orders have been placed for 2,667 trucks, tractors and trailers for delivery this year.

Permanent Labor Relations Control Seen Defense Result

ATLANTA (AP)—A permanent, "democratic" method of regulating relations between industry and labor was seen today as a possible result of the national defense program by President Walter D. Fuller of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Pointing to various movements for enactment of Federal legislation designed to curtail delays in defense production because of strikes, Mr. Fuller said "such possible legislation will afford an opportunity for experiment toward a permanent basis."

His statements came in an interview preceding his address to the Georgia conference on "preparedness for today and tomorrow."

Declaring a series of strikes has held up parts of the national defense program, and that "it is ridiculous to lose so many man hours in a time of emergency," Mr. Fuller added, "From my contacts in Washington I am firmly convinced that if legislation is proposed to control labor relations to the extent of protecting the defense program, this legislation will be enacted speedily."

If such legislation should come, he held, the best of it could be retained for permanent application to general industry. He expressed hope for the type of legislation which would "lay down rules for both sides," and furnish a Federal agency "to act as an umpire to see that the rules are adhered to by both sides."

Inland Steel Co. Limits Orders to 1941 Schedule

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company notified customers that it will accept only orders that can be included in 1941 schedules and these only in a reasonable relationship to previous sales.

An exception would be made, however, for tonnage required for definite defense contracts. When books are opened for the first quarter of 1942 the company will provide first for its proper share of defense tonnage and then allocate remaining capacity among customers in relation to previous sales.

Company officials said the past six months incoming orders have been in excess of production capacity.

Lead Output, Shipments In February Top Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in short February dropped to 54,321 tons from 62,048 in January but was substantially ahead of 43,317 tons produced in February, 1940, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said.

Stocks on hand declined to 46,604 tons at the end of February, lowest since mid-1940. This compared with 47,248 a month earlier and 72,658 at the end of February last year.

Domestic shipments amounted to 54,859 tons, against 55,711 in January and 39,176 a year ago.

American Steel's Unfilled Orders Total $18,000,000

JERSEY CITY (AP)—Thomas Drever, President of American Steel Foundries told stockholders at the annual meeting unfilled orders amount to $18,000,000 of which $10,000,000 is for defense work.

"More orders are in sight," he said.

Current operations are around 80 per cent of capacity, and earnings are running at about the same level as last year when $1.06 a share was earned in the first quarter.

So. Pacific Operating Net Best for Feb. Since 1929

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific Company reported its Feburary net operating income rose to the highest figure for the short month in any year since 1929.

The $3,375,635 balance after operating expenses, taxes and rents compared with $3,413,136 in January, $938,403 in Feburary 1940 and $3,698,577 in February 1929.

Net operating income for the first two months of this year was $6,788,770—actually higher than that in 1929, which was $6,570,336.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 208

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, March 18, 1941

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 101

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 12, 1941 for the quarter ending March 31, 1941, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

Weekly Magazine Section

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

March 29, 1941

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON THE JOB — By Walter W. Cunningham
Great Britain's Minister of Aircraft Production has a genius for organization but the present production problem has put even his ability to a severe test.

IS LABOR A MONOPOLY? — By Edna Marshall Zollars
Analysis of Labor's growing strength in the United States and its relation to the defense program.

PLANE CARRIERS VS. DIVE BOMBERS — By Com. Louis J. Gulliver
Discussion of the relative efficiency of airplane carriers and dive bombers as judged by experiences in the present sea warfare.

A MILITARY MAN ON A DIPLOMATIC MISSION — By Wyona Dashwood
Profile of Col. William Joseph Donovan, who has just returned from a confidential mission of observation in Europe for President Roosevelt.

WHAT IS POETRY? — By Pearl Strachan
An answer to the question which the uninitiated in poetic expression is continually asking himself and others.

WHILE CUBA SINGS — By Roland Hall Sharp
How Cuba and the Cubans are reacting to the regime of Batista, who is busy keeping his footing astride the two horses of economic disorder and popular unrest.

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Sharp Decline Reported In Japan's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China — Recent months have brought a steady deterioration in the foreign trade of Japan, the importance of which for an island nation can hardly be overestimated. So apparent has this turn for the worse in the trade situation become that Japanese analysts are no longer seeking to explain it away.

Not only has Japanese trade with foreign nations suffered since the outbreak of hostilities, but likewise her trade with the "Yen Bloc" regions—Manchukuo and China—in the words of one Japanese analyst, has become "stagnant."

The conclusion of the tri-partite alliance between the Axis powers produced significant effects on Japan's foreign trade. Since that time, according to Mr. Noboru Otani, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K.), one of the largest Japanese steamship lines, "Anglo-American solidarity has been growing and import and export restrictions without number have been installed and licensing systems have been put into effect in what appears to be a concerted program on the part of Great Britain and the United States to strangle Japan economically."

Outlook Uncertain

While some Japanese are rejoicing at what they term their "liquidation of Japanese economic dependence upon Britain and the United States," others, like the analyst of the Osaka Mainichi, point out that "it is a big problem where to find a market to replace the enormous volume of trade hitherto carried on with countries of the dollar-pound sphere."

Trade is vital to Japan since she must continue to import tremendous supplies of raw materials for her munitions industry, as well as for other production.

She can expect little from her Axis friends since the trade routes have been complicated by the hostilities which they have set off. This, too, is recognized by the economist writing in the Mainichi. "The bea-borne trade is shut off at Suez, while that overland is possibly only via Siberia. And the Siberia railways' capacity is so limited that one can hardly expect much of it in the way of promoting trade with Germany and Italy."

Since only 10 per cent of Japan's trade is with Southeast Asia at present, "it is out of the question to expect any immediate expansion to the extent of its replacing Nippon's huge trade with Britain and the United States."

Then there are the Latin American countries, to which some Japanese traders look hopefully. The Osaka Mainichi analysis of trade prospects, however, is not so hopeful. It points out that these countries seek the "products of heavy industries and chemical industrial manufactures," and that "they have passed the stage of requiring textiles made in foreign countries." The Latin American demand, therefore, is not for the types of goods in which Japanese production excels.

Markets Restricted

Moreover, the Mainichi account continues "the things these Latin American countries want to sell are made up of agricultural and livestock products which Nippon does not want in exchange for her supply of industrial manufactures. . . . One cannot be optimistic about the prospects of trade with these countries."

Throughout 1940, Japanese trade with countries outside the "Yen Bloc" was entirely "unfavorable." On the other hand, the trade with "Yen Bloc" countries was invariably in favor of Japan.

Recent trends in this "Yen-Bloc" trade, however, are not so encouraging. During the early part of 1940, exports of the "Yen Bloc" countries were from 30 to 70 per cent above the corresponding months of 1939. But, beginning with August, there was a sharp decline.

With markets greatly restricted, shipping bottoms inadequate, and shortages in both the raw material and labor needed to produce goods normally entering into Japan's export trade, it is apparent that Japan's foreign trade faces a dismal prospect. Nor is it likely that her "Yen Bloc" will any longer make up for her growing unfavorable balance in her foreign trade.

Monsanto Reports Rapid Gain in Use of Plastics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Rapid progress toward replacement of strategic metals with plastics in non-defense products has been reported by John C. Brooks, Vice-President in charge of plastics operations of Monsanto Chemical Company.

"It is clear," said Mr. Brooks, "that plastics are moving into an important role in freeing metals badly needed in production for national defense."

"Steps necessary to effect the change-over from use of metals to use of plastics are being taken with a minimum of delay," Mr. Brooks said, "and several manufacturers of nationally known products in the refrigeration, washer and range fields will go into production shortly, with redesigned parts of molded, cast or sheet plastic.

"Within a short time, we will be able to report on many specific new instances where plastics are replacing strategic metals, and thus contributing to the national defense effort."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-43	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 2¾s '60-55	109.24	109.24	109.24
5 2¾s '59-56	109	109	109

New York City Bonds

88 3s '80	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	48	48	48
9 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94½	93¾	94
5 Alleghany cv 5s'49	63	62¾	62¾
3 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107	106⅞	107
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56¼	56¼
7 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
2 Am IGChm 5½'49 ctf	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Am T&T 3½s'61	103	102 3-32	103
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅛	108	108
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104⅝	104¼	104¼
10 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	33¾	33	33
15 Ann Arbor 4s 95	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
26 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
9 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	76¾	77
9 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	62⅞	63¾
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	87	87	87
3 Austin & Nw 5s 41	100	100	100
16 B&O 1st mtg 4Bst	69	69	69
22 B&O 95 st A	44½	44	44½
8 B&O 95 st C	43⅝	43½	43½
17 B&O 2000 st D	44⅝	43½	44⅜
16 B&O 96 st F	44¼	43¾	44¼
11 B&O cv 6s 60	23	22⅝	23
6 B&O 4s 48	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56	55¼	55½
11 B&O SW 50 st	46⅛	45¾	45¾
2 B&O T C 4s 59	53	52½	52½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s st	50	50	50
3 Benef Ind Loan2½s	97	97	97
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105¾	105¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
46 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
53 Boston&Me 4½s 70	25	24¾	25
22 Boston&Me 4s 60	70¾	70½	70¾
9 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110½	110	110½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	46½	46½	46½
7 Can Nat 3s 60 Jly	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	98½	98½	98½
3 Can Pac 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
2 Can Pac 5s 54	77½	76⅞	77¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
6 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98	98
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	2½	2½	2½
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10⅝	10¼	10½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	62	62	62
26 Cen Pac 5s 60	50½	50	50½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	70	70
5 ChampionP&F4¼s50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 C&O 4½s 92	131¾	131¾	131¾
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	122	122	122
4 Chi & Alton 3s 49	13¼	12⅞	13¼
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	76¼	76	76
12 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	84½	84½
11 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	97⅞	97⅞
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93	93¼
4 Chi & Gt W 4½sinc2038	31¼	31	31
63 Chi G & West 4s 88	62	62½	62½
27 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¼	8¼	8¼
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	37½	37	37½
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37¼	37	37
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	26	26	26
8 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	22	22	22
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	14¼	14⅛	14¼
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	10¼	10	10
16 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1½	1½	1½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17½	17½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
34 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108½	108½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅜	105¾	105⅞
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	86	86	86
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	70½	70⅜	70⅜
1 Col F&I 5s '70	80	80	80
8 Colo&So 4½s '80	15	15	15
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103½	103½
8 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s '70	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
45 ComlMach inc '69 ww	40	39	40
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¼	109⅛	109⅜
3 ComwthEd cv 3½s '58	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61-'09	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
2 Con Rys 4s '56	22½	22½	22½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109½	109⅛	109⅛
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
13 Cuba RR 5½s 42	17¼	16¾	16¾
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
10 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105	104½	105
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	47½	47¼	47¼
11 D & R G 4s 36	10¼	10	10¼
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
45 D & R G West 5s 78	10¼	10	10
7 DetEd 3s 74	104	103¾	104
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102	102	102
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20	20	20
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
42 Erie rfg 5s 67	20½	20¼	20¼
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	20½	20½	20½
13 Erie 1st 4s 96	86¼	86	86¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	73½	73¼	73½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	52	52	52
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	89½	89¾	89¾
17 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108¼	108	108¼
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 A	98	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	66	66	66
2 Gulf M&Oh inc	42¼	42	42¼
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29	29	29
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47¾	48
36 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	12¾	13⅛
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101	101
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43	43
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43¼	43½
11 Ill Cen 4s 66	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	50⅞	50⅞
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43⅞	43½	43⅞
45 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39⅜	39¼	39⅞
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99	99	99
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
24 Int Gt Nor4j 6s 52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14	14	14
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	42½	42	42
37 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	44	44¼
4 James&Cl&C 4s 59	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
1 K C Term 4s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60½	60¼	60¼
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	95¼	95	95¼
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	45	45	45
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28	28	28
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	25	25
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23	22¾	23
1 Leh Val Term 5s'51	49	49	49
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2002	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	89	89
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
2 Marion StShov6s '47	95½	95½	95½
8 Market St Ry 5s '45	77	77	77
36 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	108¼	108¼	108½
20 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	67	67	67
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105	105
4 MidlandRRNJ 5s'40	40½	40½	40½
2 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	64¾	64¾	64¾
13 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅝	11½	11⅝
56 MSP SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11	11
39 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	23¾	23	23¼
55 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7¾	7½	7½
11 M-K-T-4½s 78	20¼	20	20¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	19	18⅞	19
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
22 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	23½	23	23½
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22⅞	22½	22⅞
41 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23¼	23	23¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	22½	22½	22½
7 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	24	23¾	24
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28½	23	23
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2	2
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34½	24⅞
18 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
18 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103	102½	102⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
1 Nat Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
10 Natl Supply 3s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	54½	54½	54½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	67	67	67
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	72¼	72¼	72¼
46 NY & Greenw L 5s 46	45½	45½	45½
7 NY & Qns E&P 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 NYC rfg 5s22013	65⅜	65¼	65¼
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅞	58½	58⅝
4 NYC cn 4s 98	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
12 NYC cv 3½s 52	63	63	63
4 NYC & HR 3½s 97	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63½	63½	63½
26 NYCChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96	96⅝
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
46 NYChi&StL4½s'78	60	59¾	60
2 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93	93	93
53 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100	100
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	61	61
2 NY Ely 3¼s 65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	114½	114½	114½
1 NY NH&H 4s 67	51	51	51
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26	26	26
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25	24¼	24¾
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	24	23¾	24
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	23⅝	23½	23½
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	23¼	23⅛	23¼
18 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5	5⅝
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NY StCW 4½s 27	14	14	14
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103⅝	103¾
3 Norf Sou 5s 61A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106¼	105¼	105¼
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65	65½
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	78⅝	78	78
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
2 Nor Sta Pow 2½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	84	84	84
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	109	109	109
13 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112¼	112½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	109	109
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108⅝	108¼	108¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	113	113
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121	121	121
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
14 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101⅛	101⅝	101⅝
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95	95	95
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	77	77	77
14 Phila Co 5s'67	107¼	106¾	106⅜
7 Ph Read C&I ev 4s'49	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17½	17½	17½
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 PCC & StL 5s'75 B	110	110	110
2 PCC & StL 4½s'77	104	104	104
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	83½	83	83½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	96	96	96
13 Readg4½s'97A	83½	83½	83½
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	67½	67¼	67½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	103½	103½	103½
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Revere Cop&B 3¼s'60	99	98	98
2 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	94¼	93¼	93¼
6 Richfield Oil 4s'52	106	106	106
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	8½	8½	8½
1 StLPub Srv 5s'59	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 StLRM&Pac 5s'55 stk	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 St L S F 5s'50 B	12½	12½	12½
66 StLSF 4½s '78	13½	13¼	13
20 StLSF 4½s'78ct st	12½	12½	12½
14 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¾	11¾	11⅝
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	12¾	13	12
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	86	86	86
3 Sea A L aj 5s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	10½	10½	10½
9 Shell Un 2½s '54	95	94¾	94¾
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
7 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜
3 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	102	102	102
46 Sou Pac 4½s'68	47¼	47	47¼
32 Sou Pac 4½s'81	47	46½	47
12 Sou Pac 4s'49	47¼	47	47¼
35 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63⅞	63½	63⅞
11 So Pac cit 4s '49	456	45⅝	45⅝
33 So Pac 3¾s '46	58	57½	58
35 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¾	49¼	49¼
23 So Pac SP&O 4s '50	78½	78	78¼
8 South Ry 6½s'56	84½	84¼	84½
17 South Ry gen 6s '56	80⅛	79¼	79¼
33 South Ry gen 4s '56	93	92¾	93
3 SWBell T3½s'64	110½	110	110
5 Std Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Std Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103½	103½	103½
24 Tex Corp 3s '65	104½	104¼	104½
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	104½	104½	104½
5 Tex & N Ori 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	72	72	72
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79	71	70¼	71
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	70¾	70½	70½
26 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	19¾	20
5 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	96⅝	97
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¼	84⅞	84⅞
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94½	94½	94½
10 U S Steel 1.90s 47	100½	100½	100½
4 U S Steel 2s'48	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 2.20s 50	100	100	100
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	58	58	58
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
12 Wabash 5s 39	16½	16¾	16¾
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
1 Wabash 4s 54	41½	41½	41½
2 Wabash Tol&Chi 4s 41	50	50	50
1 Walworth 4s 55	80½	80½	80½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	56	56	56
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5 West Shore 4s 2361	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50¼	50¼	50¼
9 Westn Md 4s 52 TA	104	104	104
1 Westn Md 4s 52	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 shd	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Western Un 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107	107	107
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	32	32	32
25 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98½	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61	60⅜	60⅜
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
21 Argentine 4½s 71	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
1 Belgium 7s 55	84	84	84
1 Belgium 6s 55	81½	81½	81½
1 Brazil 8s 41	19	19	19
17 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14⅜	14½	14⅜
17 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅜	16½	16⅜
7 Brazil C Ry 7½ 52	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 5s 58	57	57	57
7 Buen A 2s 84	34	35	35
5 Buen A 6s '57	46½	46½	46½
4 Canada 5s 52	99½	99¼	99½
2 Canada 4s '60	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Chile MtBk 6½s '57 asd	1	1	1
1 Chile MtgBk 6s '62	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile Es '42 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
28 Chile 6s '60 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
4 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 Chile 6s '62 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	11	11	11
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Cuba 4½s '77	51	50¾	50¾
8 Denmark 6s '42	41½	41½	41½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	45	45	45
3 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 Dom Ist 5½s '69 ext	53	53	53
1 French 7½s '41	94	94	94
1 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Ger Gov 5½s '65	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1 GerGovt5½s65unst	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
12 Ger Govt 7s 49	14¼	13¾	14¼
8 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	65	65	65
3 Htiai 6s 52	40	40	40
1 Lombard El 7s 52	22	22	22
2 Norway 4½s 56	32½	32½	32½
4 Orient Dev 6s 53	40½	40½	40½
15 Orient Dev 5½s 58	37⅞	37½	37⅞
2 Panama5s63A st asd	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Peru Pan20s 1961	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27	27	27
7 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	44	44	44
5 Tokio City 5½s'61	44½	44½	44½
1 Tokyo City 5s'52	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53

Martin Retains His Post As G. O. P. Committee Head

Continued from Page 1

an anti-Willkie chairman were emphatically dropped.

Mr. Martin frankly attributed his party's present strength in the country, which he placed high, to the "vigorous, dynamic leadership of Wendell Willkie."

Duties of G. O. P. Minority

Speaking both as Party Chairman and Minority Leader, Mr. Martin set forth to the National Committee the essential purposes which, he said, would govern the Republicans in Congress during the war emergency. He said that the Republican Party:

"Must police and audit the New Deal Administration as it revels in the spending of $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000.

"Must police the vast and unparalleled powers granted the Administration only because of the urgent needs of national defense.

"Must be ready to fight to restore these powers to the people's representatives when the emergency has ended."

Mr. Martin spoke out vigorously against both industrial profiteering and labor strikes as they handicap the preparedness program. He said that it would not benefit the country to achieve a kind of scared political unity which would destroy the two-party system.

Need of Two-Party System

"Time and experience have demonstrated the two-party system of government to be the only system which will preserve the American way of life," Mr. Martin explained. "It guarantees the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It has built a strong America. It will preserve a free America. We must maintain in this country a strong opposition party if we are to remain a constitutional republic.

"There is a vital need today for a vigorous, virile Republican Party. That need is the greatest in our history. The safety and security of our people depend upon an intelligent, constructive and courageous opposition. We must police the bureaus and the men to whom the fate of the nation has been entrusted. Their work must be done efficiently, honestly, economically and on a nonpartisan basis.

"We must audit those who have been entrusted with the handling of sums so vast they are beyond comprehension. Our national debt is already enormous. We cannot tolerate extravagance or dishonesty. Racketeering must have no place in our national defense. We Republicans in Congress must perform the thankless but patriotic and essential task of policing and auditing those in charge of our national defense. The scandals of 1918 must not be repeated.

"There is, of course, a genuine need for national unity in our defense plans.

Must Stand for Unity

"Republicans, Democrats and Independents must stand together in support of measures to make our country invincible against any assault whether it comes from the outside or the inside of the country.

"A grave responsibility rests upon us all, whether we be Republican or Democrat, employer or employee, public official or private citizen. We must all unselfishly contribute all we can to our national security. Those who may seek to take advantage of this perilous hour to exploit the nation's needs to their own profit or to advance their own selfish interests will sooner or later find themselves condemned as traitors and outcasts by the power of public opinion. We simply cannot tolerate profiteering.

"This is no time for strikes or lockouts, which will prevent us from achieving at the earliest possible moment an adequate national defense. Waste of time, waste of money, waste of men—these are the fatal mistakes which could end the glorious reality of Free America.

"The Nation is demanding production and more production. It demands efficiency and it demands patriotism above selfishness. The call is imperative; as Americans who love their country; as Americans who prize its priceless liberties, privileges and advantages; as Americans determined to remain free, let us press forward with our defense program."

Partners

Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford

Mrs. Ford Played Vital Role In Building Industrial Empire

DETROIT (AP) — ". . . To love, honor and obey . . ."

That was the vow of Clara Bryant in the parlor of her farm home in Greenfield, suburb of Detroit, on April 11, 1888. Her groom was Henry Ford, son of a neighboring farmer.

Clara Bryant had no visions at the time of the enormous wealth and world renown that were to come to her husband; she wanted only to be a helpful wife and a sustaining influence to her husband.

When Mr. Ford made his first experiments with an improvised internal combustion engine, Mrs. Ford did not complain that he cluttered up her kitchen with tools, oil cans, pieces of pipe, and other material and used her sink as work bench; she helped him.

When he started to build his first "horseless carriage" in their barn and acquaintances ridiculed his efforts, it was Mrs. Ford who kept telling him it would go. And when it did go—to the accompaniment of much backfiring and clattering of wheels and gears—Mrs. Ford rode at her husband's side.

Both Are Democratic

Mrs. Ford is as democratic as her husband. She dislikes to talk about herself and the part she had in helping Mr. Ford to success in his early experiments. It was the natural thing to do, she indicates.

She waited upon her husband in those early days, when he often let dinners grow cold while he continued his tinkering . . . "I never went to bed until he came in. He'd often work until after midnight, but I sat up and waited for him."

Down through the years Mrs. Ford has made it a rule to breakfast with her husband every morning unless some insurmountable obstacle prevents . . . "I believe it is a better and pleasanter start for the day for both of us."

The secret to happiness, she believes, "is to lead as natural and as kindly a life as one can."

To Mrs. Ford the business of being a wife is a "full-sized job and contemplates many things that a lot of people overlook."

Shuns Publicity

She makes a sharp distinction between "housekeeping" and "home keeping." That means, she says, "being cheerful and generous and understanding your husband and your children; it means planning things that will make your children want to stay home because home is interesting."

Mrs. Ford perhaps is best described as "unobtrusive." She dresses quietly, almost invariably in dark-colored gown and coat. Like her husband, she never has sought a prominent part in Detroit's social activities, but as a lifelong resident of the community her friends and acquaintances are numbered in the hundreds.

Army Cites 'Duty to God,' 604 New Chapels Planned

Continued from Page 1

seats for 400 soldiers. Every chapel will have an electric organ.

During emergency mobilizations when the ranks of the Army have been swollen suddenly, the chaplain has had to set up his altar in any spare space that was available. When church call sounded the men marched for prayer to theaters, mess halls, recreation buildings, tents, the parade ground or a clearing in the woods.

In some cases men of a command have built themselves, out of salvaged materials, a place designed solely for worship. Out of 160 posts that needed chapels only 17 had them. In 22 years only $969,542 has been spent for chapels in the regular Army.

Under such conditions the chaplains of the Army have been handicapped in providing for the spiritual needs of the soldiers. Men from well organized parishes found themselves praying on Sunday in the same room in which they danced the night before—that was the recreation halls, and they frequently had to sweep out the place to prepare it for devotions.

Chapel to a Regiment

Construction of the chapels will enable the chaplains to develop a full time program, stressing religious activities and also providing a center for cultural and pastoral activities. Added to the present recreational and welfare facilities of the Army, the chapel program is expected to contribute considerably toward maintaining the resent high morale of the troops.

The magnitude of the project may be understood from the fact that the basic distribution will be one chapel for each regiment. Therefore, in the larger cantonments as many as 15 or 20 churches will arise among the tents and the barracks.

Of the 604 chapels, 545 will be for ground troops and 59 for the Air Corps. There is now one chaplain for each 1,200 men; a total of 1,200 chaplains, to be increased to about 1,500 by the end of June, 1941. The chaplains are especially selected and accredited by their respective denominations.

A feature of the chapels will be an altar that can be moved back on a track, when the chapel is used for pastoral and cultural activities. Then the altar fits into a recess at the rear of the chapel, so that the front of the altar becomes an architectural element of the wainscoting.

The chapels will be used at different hours by the chaplains of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths and there will be office space for all of them.

Student 'Senators' Reject Lend-Lease

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24 (AP)—The eighth annual Intercollegiate Model Senate at its final joint session voted down, 21-17, a "lend-lease bill" calling for all material aid to Great Britain.

The bill, approximating the one passed by the United States Senate after which the intercollegiate body models its activities, set forth that aid to Britain would "further the best interests of the United States."

The forces of the opposition group in the Senate, led by C. Leslie Rice, a Princeton Senior from Gloucester, Va., succeeded in having approved by 20-11 vote a substitute "bill" providing for cash and carry for materials of war.

An embargo on war materials to Germany, Japan, Italy and Russia was passed by 26 to 4 vote.

Attending the meetings were 53 representatives from Colgate University of Newark, Brooklyn College, Fordham, Georgetown, Florida State College for Women, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Sarah Lawrence, Mt. St. Vincent's, Trinity College (Washington), St. Elizabeth's College, Skidmore, George Washington and Princeton.

Research Plan For Aid to Jews

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — Formation of a research institute to prepare a program for postwar reconstruction of Jewish life in Europe, including claims for reparation of losses suffered by Jews since 1933, was announced here by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress.

The Institute, established under the auspices of the American and the World Jewish Congresses, will study present-day conditions arising out of war, in so far as they affect Jews, and methods for attaining the guarantee of rights and equalities at any forthcoming peace conferences.

Dr. Wise explained the organization's purposes at a meeting of delegates representing Jewish organizations in the New York area.

In addition to the question of reparations, the Research Institute will make an "inventory of Jewish life from 1914" to establish Jewish statistics relating to their present situation, to investigate the causes of the collapse of the emancipation of Jews in Europe, and to develop a program of colonization, and for the reconstruction of Jewish life based on a new world order.

The Institute will be directed by Dr. Jacob Robinson, formerly an official of the Lithuanian Government.

Miami's Naval Phases Plumbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Emphasis on Miami's value to the Navy as a vocational training center and manufacturing point for Navy planes was stressed recently when three naval leaders made a three-day inspection tour of this city's aircraft factories, air lines, and vocational training centers.

Capt. Thomas Moran, from the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Commander Frank Cushman, in charge of vocational training for the Navy, and H. M. Ruppel, Chief of Civilian Personnel of the Navy, were the men on the inspection tour.

As spokesman for the group Captain Moran referred especially to the vocational school to be established here in the Roosevelt Hotel, for which the Navy has appropriated $100,000 and the Work Projects Administration approximately $240,000. He explained that men already in the enlisted personnel would be sent to the school for the purpose of advancing their ratings in the Navy.

The officers did not comment upon the possibility of the manufacture of Navy planes or airplane parts in Miami factories, but they did visit the plant of the Intercontinental Aircraft Corporation, now under construction, and conferred with officials of Pan American Airways and Eastern Air Lines.

Eire Acts to Supply Shipping Facilities

DUBLIN, March 24 (AP)—The Eire Government has formed a limited liability company with the object of "taking the fullest advantage of any opportunity that may be available for providing shipping facilities for the importation of essential commodities."

The Finance Minister, holding 51 per cent of the shares of capital, will appoint directors. John Leydon, Secretary of the Department of Supplies, is the first chairman. Directors include other representatives of the Government and of Irish shipping companies.

Tree-Lined Parkway May End Border Dispute

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The United States and Mexico may settle a 30-year boundary dispute by building a tree-boardered parkway along the border. The dispute is over land in El Paso, Texas.

A change in the course of the Rio Grande, which is the boundary line, caused both nations to claim a strip of land. Nothing official has yet been said concerning the parkway but it has been proposed a permanent channel be established for the river and the parkway constructed on the disputed land.

Theodore Wesley Koch

EVANSTON, Ill., March 24 (AP)—Theodore Wesley Koch, Northwestern University Librarian, who passed on here yesterday, was the author of more than 20 books on library work.

Mr. Koch was the University's Librarian since 1919, and was scheduled for retirement next Sept. 1.

A native of Philadelphia, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After studying at Harvard and the University of Paris, he devoted his life to library work.

He was a librarian at Cornell University in charge of the famous Fiske Dante collection from 1895 to 1900. He also served in the Library of Congress at Washington. In 1904 he went to the University of Michigan as Assistant Librarian and the next year was appointed Librarian there.

Seaweed Appears On Wartime List Of Special Menus

GLASGOW (AP)—Seaweed soups, stems of sea-tangle and sea moss jelly, washed down with carrageen may not seem an intelligible menu to the average man, but they are an example of what Scotland and Wales can turn out in an emergency.

Londoners got a taste of these "delicacies" at an exhibition of Scottish and Welsh dishes suited to wartime menus. The tasters politely praised the strange wartime food but confessed that roast beef and mutton were more to their liking.

Success of the dishes, made from dulse, an edible seaweed, depends on the cooking and flavoring. Slokan, one of the favorites, has to be washed, steeped, stewed in milk and deprived of its bitterness with judicious pinches of bicarbonate of soda. Then pepper, vinegar and lemon juice are added according to taste.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

2 ROOMS, kitchen, tiled bath; oil heat, insulated; modern utilities. 23 W. Windsor Ave., Alexandria, Va. Alex. 5715.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

OLD FASHIONED Spool Bed, also large glass china cabinet on legs; both pieces mahogany in fine condition; Tel. Big. 0221 (Newton, Mass.).

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Must sell double drop-leaf mahogany table, early 1800 pine desk. Call Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Parkway 1316-W, or write Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

ORDINANCES OF 1941—CHAPTER 2

PROHIBITING UNNECESSARY NOISES

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. Sections 91 and 92 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, and Chapter 4 of the Ordinances of 1931, are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of 1925, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following section:

Section 91

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise in the city is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity and duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual is prohibited.

(b) The following acts are declared to be loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises in violation of this section, but said enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

1. The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, street car or other vehicle, while not in motion, except as a danger signal; the sounding of any horn or signal device on any such vehicle while in motion, except as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended; and the sounding of any such horn or signal device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

2. The playing of any radio, phonograph, or any musical instrument or other instrument intended or utilized so as to reproduce sound in such a manner or with such volume as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of persons in any dwelling, hotel or other type of residence; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of fifty feet and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building, or in the open air.

3. The keeping of any animal or bird which by biting or by causing frequent or long continued noise shall disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of any person in the vicinity.

4. The use of any automobile, motorcycle, street car or other vehicle so out of repair or so loaded or in such manner as to create loud and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet.

5. The blowing of any steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler, except to give notice of the time to begin or to stop work or as an alarm or danger signal.

6. The discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motor vehicle, motor boat or outboard motor engine, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud or explosive noises therefrom.

7. The erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of any building, and excavation in regard thereto, except between the hours of seven a. m. and six p. m. on weekdays or except in the interest of public safety or welfare, upon the issuance of and pursuant to a permit from the Building Commissioner which permit may be renewed for one or more periods of not exceeding one week each.

8. The creation of any excessive noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, or court while the same is in session, or adjacent to any hospital or church, which unreasonably interferes with the conduct of the foregoing; provided that any such noise shall be plainly audible at a distance of twenty-five feet and provided that a conspicuous warning sign, using appropriate words, has been displayed in such street indicating that the same is a school, hospital, church or court street.

9. The creation of a loud and excessive noise in connection with loading or unloading any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates and containers.

In City Council, March 10, 1941. Passed. Approved by the Mayor March 11, 1941. A true copy. Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

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Yugoslavia Caught in Grip Of Rising World Pressure

Continued from Page 1

Greek territory before it could establish a suitable railhead for receiving such supplies.

Usual Nazi System

It is hardly necessary, after the experiences of Rumania and Bulgaria, to emphasize that this simply marks the beginning of the usual Nazi infiltration tactics.

The Nazis might allow the first few sealed trains to go, unguarded, but soon would find it necessary to send guards or a division of soldiers.

Belgrade's struggle with Germany, almost simulaneously with the handing over to British custody of former Premier Milan Stoyadinovich, generally considered as Yugoslavia's Quisling No. 1, suggests a strange inconsistency in the Government's policy.

The story of developments, however, appears to be this:

When Yugoslavia earlier rejected an invitation to join the Axis pact, it at the same time offered an innocuous agreement which it expected Germany would refuse. But, since it would greatly aid German propaganda, and on the basis that half a loaf is better than none, Germany agreed to consider this.

Even this agreement was unacceptable to the Yugoslav Cabinet, so that Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch were left in an unenviable position. Their main object was, and is, to play for time.

Germany, though it may not get all it wants, would welcome disruption in Yugoslavia in order to achieve its ends in an other way.

Such a situation would enable the Nazis to reap whirlwind results from the seeds of chaos they have sown.

Revolt to Aid Nazis

Even if revolt in Serbia should follow, this would not distress the Germans. It would simplify their task of encouraging a breakaway of Croatia from the rest of Yugoslavia. Croatia, it should not be forgotten, was part of the Austrian-Hungary Empire in 1914.

Nazi infiltration has been directed mainly by Franz Neuhausen, an associate of Marshal Hermann Göring, who has worked for the disintegration of Yugoslavia from within.

As German Consul General in Belgrade and director of the German tourist traffic, he has a staff of 500 officials, all with diplomatic status. His two chief collaborators are Herr West, an Austrian, and chief representative of the German dye trust, and Dr. Othmar Popp, bishop of the German Lutheran Church of Yugoslavia.

One of Herr Neuhausen's big schemes has been to purchase land in order to establish a belt of German influence across North Yugoslavia. A certain number of Serbs have been involved in this, including Mr. Stoyadinovitch, who has not only been Premier, but also Chairman of the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

The demand by the Rev. Fran Kulvoetch, Minister of Education, for Slovene autonomy also has been helpful to German propaganda.

The Croats are certainly more favorable to some form of German pact than the Serbs. This is not due entirely to the desire to use it for separation purposes, but also because of their geographical position nearer the German, that is the Austrian, frontier, and because of the strong German minority among them.

Yugoslavia's greatest problem is still that of the past two decades, to be able to defend is independence with military and administrative machinery intact.

U. S. Takes Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—State Department officials declared today that the American Legation in Belgrade had left "Yugoslavian officials in no doubt as to America's attitude in the present Balkan crisis," but refused to confirm reports that this country had promised immediate and substantial war aid in the event of a Yugoslavian resistance to German encrochments.

In conformity with its determination to aid Britain diplomatically as well as materially, the United States is reported to have assured Belgrade that any Yugoslavian resistance to Naziism would place that country among those whose defense is deemed essential to American welfare as outlined in the Lend-Lease Act.

At the same time, American officials are said to have avoided promising more than they can deliver, since shipments to Britain and Greece are known to be taking all the materials of war which this country can square today.

The United States hoped to bolster the Yugoslavian Government to a point where a solid Balkan front of British, Greek, and Yugoslavian troops would face any German attempt to interfere in Albania.

Army of 3,000,000 in 15 Days Available Draft Heads Claim

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Army, having overcome many early difficulties in camp construction and organization, is now taking recruits through the Selective Service System at the highest rate thus far attained, 150,000 men a month.

Disclosing this, Selective Service Headquarters said the induction average for the first four months of the training program was around 50,000 men a month.

Moreover, headquarters officials said the present rate falls far short of utilizing the full capacity of the system. "In fact," he asserted, "we are now so well organized that if we were called upon to do it, we could raise 3,000,000 men in 15 days. All we would have to do would be to press a button and the local boards all over the country would go into action."

This official added that the organization was also ready, should need arise, to handle national projects other than the draft. It could count workers, register women for defense service or otherwise aid in the preparedness program, he said.

First selective service trainees were called last November and the total inducted to date is 265,000. Together with 487,000 regulars, 268,000 national guardsmen and 38,000 reserve officers these form the United States Army of today, a total of 1,058,000.

Approximately 400,000 men, according to present War Department plans, will be added before July 1 to make the maximum force now planned unless the emergency becomes much more serious—1,418,000 men. Officials said the great majority of these would come from the selective service rolls so that peak operations would continue until mid-summer at least.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:30 p. m., April 4.

England

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 3 p. m., April 19.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Hotel Admiral Semmes, 8 p. m., April 4.
Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, North Perry Street, 8 p. m., April 1.

Arizona

Winslow: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., March 31.
Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., April 3
Burlingame (auspices First Church, San Bruno): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.
Calexico: Calexico High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 30.
Carpinteria: High School Auditorium, Coast Highway, 8 p. m., April 3.
Chico: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 1.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Davis: Grammar School Auditorium, Sixth and D Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Grossmont (auspices First Church, La Mesa): Grossmont High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.
Hemet: Elementary School Auditorium, Kimball Avenue, 3 p. m., March 30.
Lancaster: Church Edifice, 915 Date Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Lodi: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 30
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., April 1.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Fifteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 3 p. m., April 6.
Los Angeles (First Church, Florence): Church Auditorium, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Madera: Madera Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 30.
Oakland (auspices Churches and Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1701 Franklin Street, 12:15 to 1 p. m., March 31. Radiocast Station KROW, 960 kilocycles. (Note change in kilocycles.)
Palm Springs (auspices Society, Indio): Woman's Club House, Cahuilla and Belardo Roads, 8 p. m., March 30.
Redwood City: Sequoia Union High School Auditorium, Brewster Avenue and Broadway Street, 3 p. m., March 30.
Roseville: Masonic Temple, Vernon and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., March 30.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
San Diego (Society, Pacific Beach): Pacific Beach Elementary School, 1580 Emerald Street, 3 p. m., March 30.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.
San Mateo: Church Auditorium, Monte Diablo Avenue and El Camino Real, 8 p. m., March 31.
Taft: Taft Union High School Auditorium, Seventh and Woodrow Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

Colorado

Loveland: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 5.

Connecticut

South Norwalk (auspices First Church, Norwalk): Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Bayview Avenue and Flax Hill Road, 3:30 p. m., March 30.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 30.
Carterville: Christian Church, Virginia Avenue, 3 p. m., March 30.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 4.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.
Clinton: Clinton Community High School, 3 p. m., March 30.
De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak, 8 p. m., April 1.
Elgin: Universalist Church, 363 DuPage Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
Pontiac: Presbyterian Church, Livingston and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., March 31.
Rockford: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
La Porte: High School Auditorium, Harrison and Perry Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

Iowa

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 500 Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Louisiana

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Maynard: Union Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 24.
Whitman: Whitman Town Hall, South Avenue, 8 p. m., March 25.
Westboro: Westboro Town Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Andover: Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Whittier Street Extension, off Bartlett Street, 8 p. m., March 28.
Stoughton: First Congregational Church, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., March 30.
Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., April 3.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 599 State Street, corner State and Orleans, 8:15 p. m., April 1

Michigan

Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Edwards Hotel, 8 p. m., April 3.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 30.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Fortieth Street, 3 p. m., March 30.

New Mexico

Belen: Woman's Club Building, 3 p. m., March 30.

New York

Buffalo (Fifth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 31.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 3:30 p. m., March 30.
New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, West New Brighton, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, Lee and Cedar Roads, 8 p. m., April 1
Oklahoma: Okmulgee: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 30.

Oregon

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 3 p. m., March 30. Radiocast Station KOOS, 1230 kilocycles.
McMinnville: Cook School Auditorium, Lafayette Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Portland (Fifth Church): City Auditorium, Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Auditorium, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 9 to 10 p. m., April 4. Radiocast Station WPEN, 920kc.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): Auditorium, Grand Lodge Building, Seventh and Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Texas

Bay City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Dallas (Joint lecture): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 30.
Eastland: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
Ennis: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.
Gainesville: Junior High School Auditorium, North Denton and Scott Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
San Benito: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Wisconsin

Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium, Elm and Division Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, March 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m); 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 6; May 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 6, May 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 20, May 25.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 6, 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc, on April 13, June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 6; May 4.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 6; May 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 20; May 18.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

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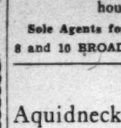

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VIRGINIA

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NEWPORT NEWS

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 61212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Black & White Food Store
3024 WEST CARY ST. Phone 5-1763
We Deliver

ROANOKE

Thurman & Boone Co.
Furniture
Est. 1893

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

The Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

STUDIO SWANN
Photographers
Portraits that please
Enlargements—Tinting
Phone 25-913 14 Capitol St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 1 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

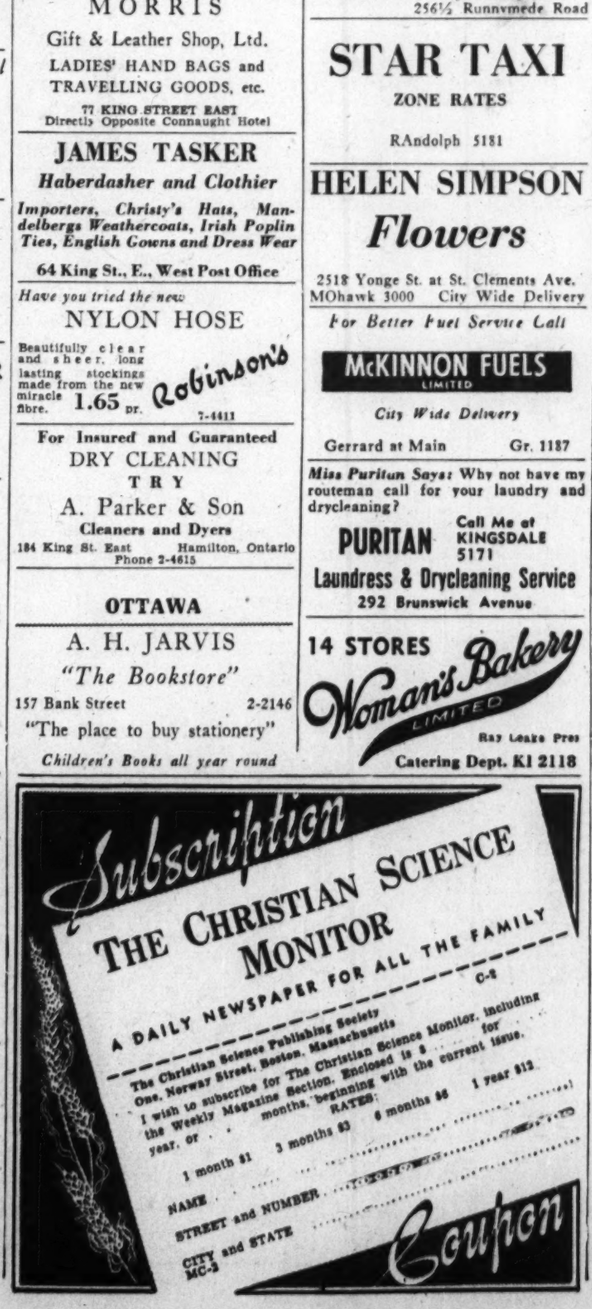
JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
Importers, Christy's Hats, Mandelbergs Weathercoats, Irish Poplin Ties, English Gowns and Dress Wear
64 King St., E., West Post Office

Have you tried the new
NYLON HOSE
Beautifully clear and sheer, long lasting stockings made from the new miracle fibre. 1.65 pr. Robinson's
7-4411

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The place to buy stationery"
Children's Books all year round


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
C-9
Coupon

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
SUN LIFE BUILDING 8-4273 2-9721

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
Try BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Gallow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

NORTH END MOTORS
LIMITED
Ford, Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
1391 Yonge St. at St. Clair KI 2112

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Mink Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
RADIO SERVICE
Push Button Radios must be adjusted by March 29 to conform with the new wave lengths
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES from life or photo. H. M. Forces and Families. Special price 5 guineas, with pocket case 5½ guineas. GRACE CREWWELL, A.R.M.S. 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges and comforts. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3854.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night mortering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 1-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited, Acorn District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St. London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 42, seeks position, London, Home Counties, experienced office management, staff interviewing, secretarial, accountancy. Box W-1628, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house, board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your lunch or Tea at:
◆ THE MONTROSE ◆
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel.: 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING. General and Technical. Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONES ELSTON 4245
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
947-949 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 2
9808 FLAXMAN

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCESS ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2233

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON
(Established 1905)
Home Furnishings
Decorations
Carpets, Curtains
Loose Covers, etc.
185, 187, 189, Finchley Road
Hampstead, N. W. 3.
Phone: Maida Vale 0071 (3 lines)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club," London.
Subscriptions from 23/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY.

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worthwhile Project

Waban, Mass.

This winter a group of boys in a suburban community have been running a feeding station for birds. The project originally started in connection with Scout work; but in a short time the boys became intensely interested in the many angles of bird life. They formed a Bird Club; they wrote their essays and compositions in school on bird subjects. After each winter storm, the boys went around the neighborhood shoveling walks and drives, and each put half of what he earned into the treasury of the club to buy grain, suet, and the materials of which to make feeders.

An elderly, retired business man had been watching the activity in Bird Ravine, the feeding area. One day he came out and said to the boys, "Lads, I can get you grain at lower cost from a grist mill, in the next town. Also I happen to have a shop in the basement of my house, and on stormy afternoons and Saturdays, you boys are invited to come in and make all the bird houses you want. We can sell bird houses this spring and raise money for next winter's grain."

Daily Anecdote

Hugo's Secret

The literary output of Victor Hugo was prodigious, so great, in fact, that few could understand how he could accomplish so much in the time at his command. Pressed for an explanation, he said, "I follow a plan."

"He who every morning plans the transactions of the day and follows out that plan," he explained, "carries a thread that will guide him through the labyrinth of the most busy life. The orderly arrangement of his time is like a ray which darts itself through all his occupations. But where no plan is laid, where the disposal of time is surrendered merely to the chance of incidents, chaos will soon reign."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An autogiro made the trip, on July 6, 1939, from Philadelphia to Camden, New Jersey, a distance of six miles in six minutes.
2. Cargo ships.
3. This is an abbreviation for "Member of Parliament" in England.
4. Boston, Massachusetts, with a population of 770,816 (1940).
5. Queen Wilhelmina was born at The Hague, Holland, 1880.
6. The half-wild horse of the American plains.
7. It rises in Kaufman County, Texas, and flows into Galveston Bay; 360 miles long.
8. A U. S. Army fort four miles from Junction City, Kansas.
9. A cape of northwestern Tunis; the northernmost point of Africa controlled by France.
10. Built in 1915 on the Boise River, Idaho, for irrigation; 353 feet high.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

WHY DON'T YOU GET ON AND RIDE? HEH, HEH, HEH! STAY WITH IT, EMRY, THAT'S THE WAY I GOT MY START!
MAYBE SOME DAY I WILL RIDE A PLOW! WHY NOT? WHO KNOWS?
IT'S ALMOST TIME TO TURN ON MY RADIO!
THE OLD FOOTBURNER PLOW
It turned many a long furrow — and made many weary feet!
AND NOW
THE ERSTWHILE WEARY FEET STEP ON THE GAS OF A RUBBER-TIRED TRACTOR!
SCROGIN

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Typewriter Keyboard Is Not Arranged Alphabetically?

The first practical typewriter was invented by Christopher Latham Sholes of Milwaukee. The earliest machines were called "printing machines" and "writing machines," until Sholes devised the name it now bears—"typewriter."

His first typewriter, built in 1867, had two rows of keys. The keyboard was like that of a piano, and the first half of the letters of the alphabet, in order, were on the lower row of white keys. The remainder of the alphabet was on the upper row of black keys. The machine printed capital letters only. Besides the letters of the alphabet, it had also a comma,

3 5 7 9 N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
2 4 6 8 A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Arrangement of the letters and numbers on Sholes' first typewriter, built in 1867.

period, semicolon, hyphen, question-mark, dollar-sign, and diagonal stroke. The numerals 2 to 9 appeared at the left of the letter keys, the one and the zero being made with the letters "I" and "O."

Sholes was a printer. Consequently he was familiar with the fact the letters in a printer's case are so arranged as to make the most used letters most accessible. Recognizing the limitations of his alphabetical keyboard, he set about re-arranging the letters on his typewriter to make their order as much like that found in the printer's case as possible. He found, however, that some of the keys clashed, and so he could not follow the printer's case exactly. However, a compromise was made and, by shifting the troublesome keys to new positions, a four-bank keyboard finally was worked out which closely resembles the one found on typewriters today.

An interesting sidelight on the early history of the typewriter is seen in the origin of the sentence so universally used to demonstrate a typewriter. At the time Sholes' first machine was ready for public showing and demonstration, a rousing political campaign was under way in Milwaukee. Practically the first sentence to be picked out on the newly invented typewriter was, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," and for some more or less unaccountable reason, that call to political duty still is a favorite for demonstrating how a typewriter types.

—W. P. Keasbey

As You See Yourself

A photographer has discovered that most of us don't recognize ourselves. He takes an ordinary portrait of a sitter, and then makes two prints—one right, and one wrong. In the latter, left becomes right and vice versa. When confronted with these two images of himself and asked which is the better likeness the sitter invariably picks out the "wrong" print. That is because we are so used to seeing ourselves in the mirror that we don't really know what we look like.—Grit.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be glad in the LORD, *and rejoice, ye righteous; and shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart.*—PSALMS 32:11.

Where Would You Find—

1. The world's first autogiro air mail service?
2. The class of U. S. Naval ships named for stars?
3. An M. P.?
4. The ninth largest city in the United States?
5. The birthplace of the Queen of the Netherlands?
6. A mustang?
7. The Trinity River?
8. Fort Riley?
9. Ras Engaïa?
10. Arrowrock Dam?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Achard, Jean (zhäN à'-shär') —French Secretary of State for Supplies in the Vichy Government.

Castelblanco, Pedro (pā'-thrō käs'-tĕl-blăng'-kō) — Radical Party leader in Chile.

de Larminat, Gen. René Marie (rĕ-nā' mà'-rē' dĕ lär'-mē'-nà')—High Commissioner for Free French territories in Africa.

List, Field Marshal Gen. Sigmund von (zēk'-mōont fŏn list)—Commander-in-Chief of Germany's Balkan Army.

Matsuoka, Yosuke (yō-sōō-kā mä-tsōō-ō-kā — even accent)—Japanese Foreign Minister.

Toyoda, Vice-Admiral Teijiro (tā'-jĭ-rō tō-yō'-dä) — Vice-Naval Minister of Japan.

Vishinsky, Andrew Y. (vyĕ-shĕn'-skė)—Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Vosnesenski, Nicholas (vŭz'-nyé-syän'-skė) — Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of People's Commissars for Economic Affairs.

Wächter, Otto (ôt'-ō vĕk'-tĕr)—Nazi Governor of the Krakow District of Occupied Poland.

Yulo, José (hō-sā' yōō'-lō) —Speaker of the National Assembly of the Philippines.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Belgrade (bĕl'-grād')—Capital of Yugoslavia.

Diredawa (dē'-rā-dä'-wä) —Town on the vital Ethiopian railway line from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

Prut River (prōōt) — River on the frontier of German-occupied Rumania.

Rhodope Mountains (rōd'-ō-pē)—A mountain chain extending along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

When the United States Borrowed a Fleet

Wide World

William H. Tompkins, young Hollywood designer of miniature warships, with Rear Admiral Charles Blakely, Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, and part of the fleet of 51 tiny men-of-war which the former has made in the past three years. Rear Admiral Blakely borrowed the fleet for display at the San Diego Naval Training Station.

Daily Quotation

TO THOSE who have some feeling that the natural world has beauty in it I would say, Cultivate this feeling and encourage it in every way you can. Consider the seasons, the joy of spring, the splendor of the summer, the sunset colors of the autumn, the delicate and graceful bareness of winter trees, the beauty of snow, the beauty of light upon water, what the old Greek called the unnumbered smiling of the sea.

In the feeling for that beauty, if we have it, we possess a pearl of great price.

—LORD GREY OF FALLODON.

Brevities

Montgomery Advertiser: Maybe this move to conserve aluminum for defense uses will restrict the boiler-burning activities of amateur male cooks.

Wood Construction: It's a great kindness to trust people with a secret. They feel so important while telling it.

Milwaukee Journal: Of course, for the younger set there is still the CCC, which affords all the advantages of the military life, without second lieutenants.

Punch (e): A picture is published of Mr. Wendell Willkie sitting in a London bus. Beginner's luck, we suppose, got him a seat.

In Lighter Vein

That Was All!

The customer smiled at the little girl who was left in charge of the bakery shop.

"Don't you feel tempted to eat one of those cream tarts, my dear?" she asked.

The little girl appeared quite shocked. "Of course not. That wouldn't be right. I only lick them."

Think of It

A small child on her first day at school was found in tears by the teacher. When the teacher asked what was wrong the child sobbed: "They say I've got to stay here until I'm 14."

The teacher smiled and said: "That's nothing to cry about. You're lucky. I've got to stay here until I'm 65!"—Sydney Bulletin.

Old-Timers

"I'm rather old-fashioned, I'm afraid."

"Yes, I notice you tell all the jokes my grandfather used to."—Answers.

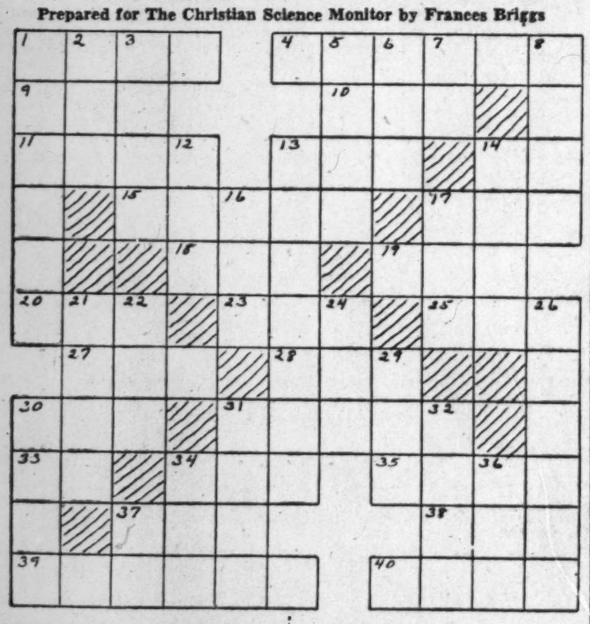
Right!

"If you stood with your back to the north and facing south, what would be on your left hand?"

"My fingers, sir."—Answers.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



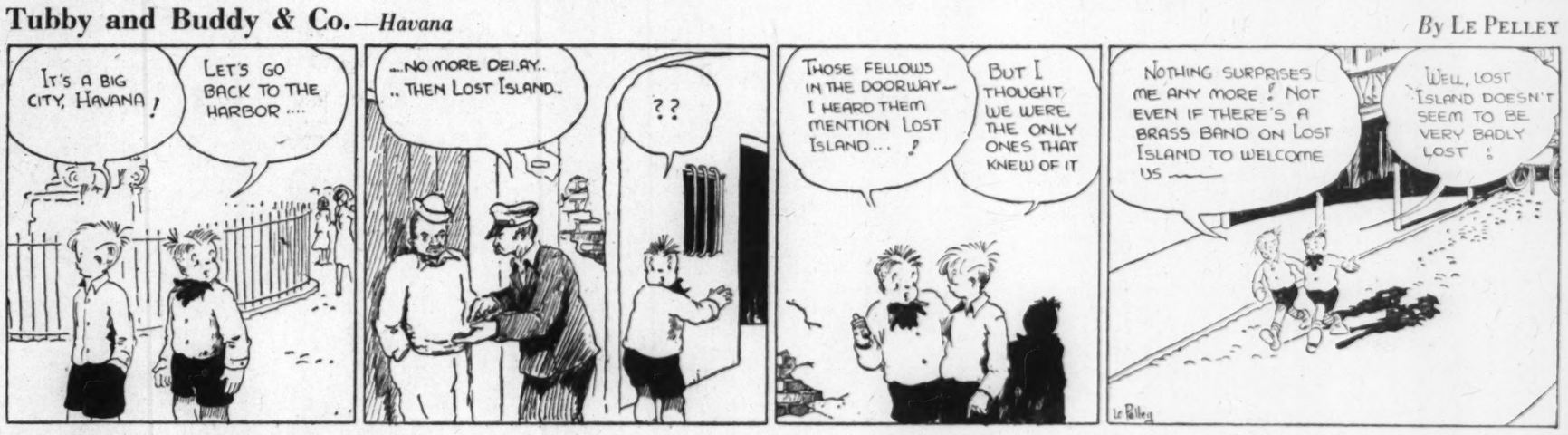
1—A kind of mold, sandy, gritty earth.
4—What do you call seven principal stars in constellation of Ursa Major?
9—What is a river of Switzerland?
10—What mammal flies at night?
11—What is a parable or allegory?
13—What is an evergreen tree?
14—Supposing.
15—Thresholds are what?
17—What is another name for a fay?
18—What delicacy was made of twenty-four blackbirds?
19—What State is north of California (abbr.)?
20—Major John Andre acted as what?
23—What is a vessel to contain water for bathing?
25—What is used for felling trees?
27—Organ of hearing is what?
28—What is a groove?
30—What command directs animals to turn toward the driver?
31—What is a Spanish title of courtesy?
33—What was a city of Chaldea, home of Abraham?
34—What do you call one distinguished for quick and bright repartee?
35—An emporium is what?
37—What is a snare or trap for game?
38—What sound is made by a dove?
39—What are leather straps used for fastening a snowshoe?
40—What creature has antlers?

1—What do camels make?
2—A ballad is what?
3—Crafts.
5—What is a wading bird related to heron?
6—Equality as to value is what?
7—Point (abbr.).
8—What was a kind of wheel-shaped collar worn by men and women in late 16th and 17th centuries?
12—What is the false fruit of a rosebush?
13—Small flower is what?
14—What is the holm oak?
16—Kindled.
17—Epoch.
21—A fruit.
22—What do you call deviation from a straight course in steering?
24—What is a kind of bread?
26—Who is one who revises a book?
29—Male cat is what?
30—To seek.
31—What would you expect Giovanni Martinelli to do?
32—Contest of speed is what?
34—To gain.
36—Fish eggs are called what?
37—Depart.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Havana*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S A BIG CITY, HAVANA!
LET'S GO BACK TO THE HARBOR....
...NO MORE DELAY.. .. THEN LOST ISLAND..
??
THOSE FELLOWS IN THE DOORWAY— I HEARD THEM MENTION LOST ISLAND...?
BUT I THOUGHT WE WERE THE ONLY ONES THAT KNEW OF IT
NOTHING SURPRISES ME ANY MORE! NOT EVEN IF THERE'S A BRASS BAND ON LOST ISLAND TO WELCOME US
WELL, LOST ISLAND DOESN'T SEEM TO BE VERY BADLY LOST!
Le Pelley

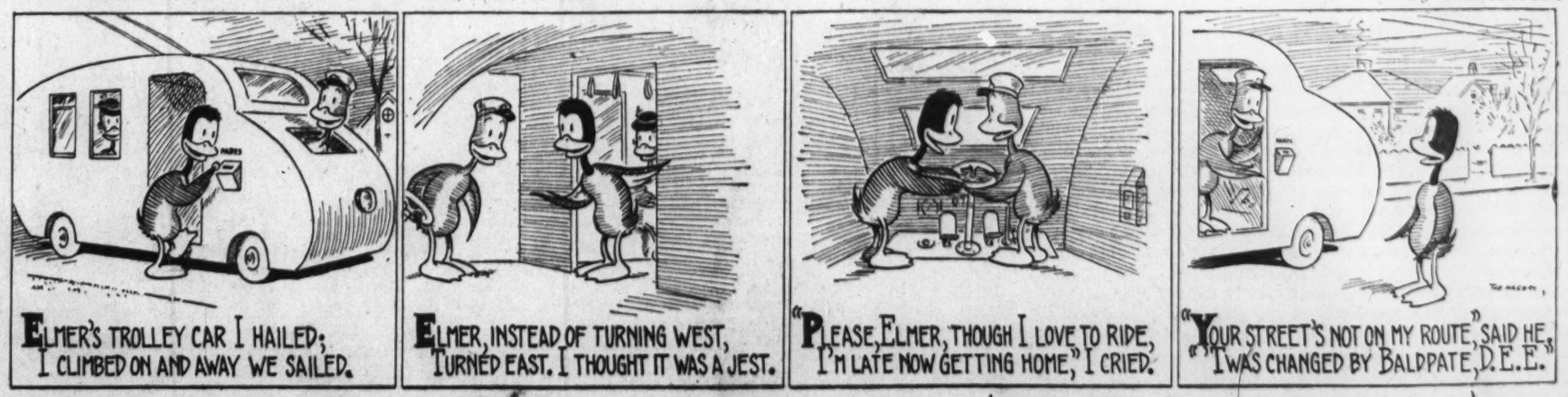
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Idea?*

By RODGERS

"Mr. Jones, the real estate man, doesn't seem to be making much progress toward getting someone to move into my old house," I told the Gloom Chasers today. "I think it's up to us to help him out."
"But how?" they wanted to know—
"Well, tonight, let us each think of someone he would like to have move into this neighborhood." I wagged, "and then, first thing tomorrow go see if you can persuade whoever it was you thought of, to come look at the house—"
"Well---" they decided, "At least it's worth a try—"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Well, Who Is He?*

By THE HAGERS


ELMER'S TROLLEY CAR I HAILED; I CLIMBED ON AND AWAY WE SAILED.
ELMER, INSTEAD OF TURNING WEST, TURNED EAST. I THOUGHT IT WAS A JEST.
"PLEASE, ELMER, THOUGH I LOVE TO RIDE, I'M LATE NOW GETTING HOME," I CRIED.
"YOUR STREET'S NOT ON MY ROUTE," SAID HE, "'TWAS CHANGED BY BALDPATE, D.E.E."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Cost of a Thrill

The British-American world is thrilled just now by the Serbs' valiant defiance of Nazi might. Day after day stout-hearted peasant folk have held up the best-laid plans of Berlin and Belgrade. Even though an Axis pact is expected, they appear unpersuaded.

In Yugoslavia's capital, political leaders, some of them like Prince Paul strongly imbued with ideas of freedom, have yet felt compelled to yield to German demands. They consider defense hopeless. The Croats, disliking Serb dominance, and affected by Nazi fifth columnists, might have resisted had Croatia afforded any natural defense against the Nazi war machine. But they too thought resistance hopeless.

The Serbs are different. One group, the Montenegrins, have never been subdued. They hold a hill country which alone in all the Balkans kept above the flood of Turkish conquest. And the Serb peasants of Bosnia are an independent, fiery folk. They have been holding meetings boldly defying and denouncing the Nazis. This feeling lies behind the resignations from the Yugoslav Cabinet which forced delays in plans to sign up with the Axis.

It may obtain easier terms, at least until Nazi mechanized might marches in and the Gestapo gets in its "softening" work. Indeed the popular resistance to the Axis may put definite restraints on Berlin. Supplies which might be curtailed by chaotic internal struggle may be obtained by continued patience. But Berlin grows restless while British forces consolidate their position in Greece.

If patience ends, can the Serbs resist? In Britain or America there is a thrilling hope. But should we hope? Can London and Washington in fairness encourage—as they are reported to be doing—the Yugoslavs to resist? What will they do if the Nazi machine rolls in? What responsibility are they ready to assume? What effective aid can they give?

The plight of the Serbs, their gallant attitude and the natural response in Britain and America should point up the necessity of getting in position to give effective aid to every such stand against aggression and despotism.

Capital Punishment

In widely separated sections of the United States the question of capital punishment has been brought once more under sharp discussion.

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas has recommended abolition of the death penalty in his State, and a bill to this end is pending before the Legislature. In Massachusetts—one of five States in which the death penalty for murder is mandatory in first degree verdicts—a legislative committee this week will hear discussion of a bill to permit juries to recommend life imprisonment in first degree cases.

From the standpoint of present-day penological practices the penalty for crime should be justified by two tests—does it insure absolute certainty of punishment when guilt is proven, and does it provide opportunity for reformation and regeneration of the offender? Punishment for revenge is outmoded.

On the first point prominent penologists have indicated that the death penalty fails to meet the standard. The severity of the punishment, particularly in those States where the capital sentence is mandatory upon conviction, results in noticeable reluctance on the part of juries to bring in a verdict of guilty. This seems indicated by the Massachusetts record from 1925 to 1940. During those years there were 397 murder indictments and only 31 executions.

Proponents of capital punishment hold that it is a deterrent to the commission of murder, yet some records tend to show that this is not the case. For example, there were 5,309 homicides in Texas from 1933 to 1938 inclusive, whereas in the six States which have abolished the extreme penalty—Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin—there were but 2,075 homicides among twice as many people.

It is also argued that capital punishment is necessary as a protection to society against repetition of the crime it is intended to punish. If there is risk that political pardons may turn loose confirmed gangsters, that is a situation which society should correct in other ways, rather than by retaining a method which runs the continual risk of executing an innocent person.

The two bills before the people of Massachusetts and Texas are of vital importance. It is to be hoped that disposal of these bills will come only after free and frank discussion and that whatever action is taken will reflect the opinion of an enlightened public.

Fancy Into Fact

When a pioneer automobile manufacturer predicts that the family car, complete with the fuel it consumes, will shortly be grown on the farm from vegetable substances, it only goes to prove that a good many fairy tales are bound to come true in the course of time.

Cinderella's coach, for instance, may yet really issue from a pumpkin shell; counterparts of her glass slippers have already been seen and admired by millions; and as for the fabulous beanstalk, anyone who has ever planted Kentucky Wonders can believe that story. If the seed catalogue of fifty years hence should list a common or garden variety of automobile, or if typewriters and refrigerators should grow on trees, no one ought to be surprised.

It may be that as much fact still resides in the realms of so-called fantasy as in the solid, inflexible world of so-called fact. Perhaps there is something to be said for the practice of believing six "impossible" things before breakfast, as the White Queen did in "Alice." For it seems that the fantasy of today is the fact of tomorrow.

Where Labor Boards Meet

One of the most interesting sections in the executive order establishing the National Defense Mediation Board is the one conferring the last of the five powers through which the new board will operate. After granting authority to offer mediation in labor disputes, to provide means of voluntary arbitration, to make fact-finding investigations of disputes, and if necessary to publish recommendations for settlement of the controversy, the order empowers the board:

> To request the National Labor Relations Board, in any controversy or dispute relating to the appropriate unit or appropriate representatives to be designated for purposes of collective bargaining, to expedite as much as possible the determination of the appropriate unit or appropriate representatives of the workers.

This is the point of contact between the Mediation Board and the NLRB. When the Wagner Act was passed, many persons assumed that its principal object was to prevent strikes. While it may have served incidentally this purpose, its direct function was to establish collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own choosing. If that function is well carried out it should serve to clarify and settle a certain number of disputes.

Two classes of controversies which now cause the greatest difficulty in the defense program are contests between unions for jurisdiction over workers and strikes or threatened strikes to obtain recognition.

A type of the jurisdictional strike is that which kept 400 A. F. of L. building mechanics idle at Dayton, Ohio, and delayed completion of a seriously needed wind tunnel for testing aviation engines—all over the presence of six C. I. O. electricians employed by one of the contractors. In some instances a knowledge of workers' preference might facilitate what was accomplished in this case by an appeal to patriotism.

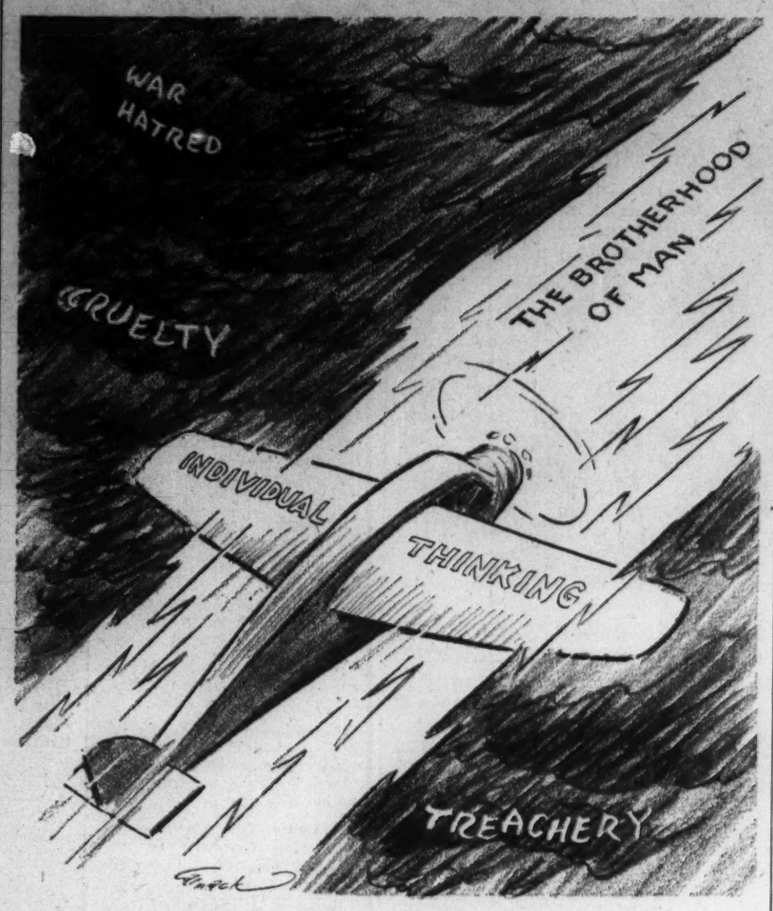
In the case of strikes to obtain recognition by an employer the essential question generally is whether the claimant union does or does not have a majority of the employees as its members.

There are instances, as in the recent Bethlehem Steel controversy or the impending Ford strike, where a management refuses even to meet with union officials unless compelled to do so. The New Republic has coined a phrase "employer trouble" rather than "labor trouble" to describe this type of case. This issue is at the heart of the present Republic Steel Company controversy and is involved in the threatened Ford Motor strike. In such cases the returns of a Labor Board election would be the surest evidence of employees' wishes.

Sometimes a union, uncertain of its ability to show a majority, makes demands or calls a strike merely to rally its following but does not ask the Labor Board for an election. The board's practice does not permit the employer to petition for such a test unless he is caught in a jurisdictional dispute between two unions.

The timing of an election in such circumstances involves an important question of fairness. It should not be called on such short notice as to nip an incipient union organizing campaign in the bud, nor should it be so delayed as to expose an employer to harrying demands against which he has no recourse. The executive order opens an avenue of co-operation between the new Mediation Board and the NLRB through which to resolve such questions.

The Guiding "Beam"



"Britain Delivers the Goods"

NEW YORK CITY

As I walked up Fifth Avenue not long ago, I was struck by a display in each window of a noted store beside which was a large poster bearing the Union Jack and the reassuring message: "Britain Delivers the Goods." The displays consisted of emptied packing cases, stenciled with the Union Jack and the slogan and surrounded by types of the products that Britain, despite many obstacles, is delivering with amazingly little delay to American customers.

A message, attached to one of the cases, explained that this particular case had been one of several, filled with linen towels, that had been on board a ship carrying a large number of refugee children, yet, despite that fact, torpedoed by a Nazi submarine. After the rescue of the children, the cases of goods, consigned to the New York firm, had been salvaged, reloaded on another ship and again sent on their way. The second ship also was attacked, but, eventually, the linen towels had reached our shores and been placed on sale. Not one of them showed so much as stain, for they had been packed in such a way as to protect them in any marine emergency.

I had, a few minutes before, been looking in my newspaper at pictures of the bombed and burned areas from which these perishable articles of British design and manufacture had been sent. I had been reading, too, about the increasing difficulty that confronted a merchant ship on its passage from the British Isles here. Yet—despite everything—Britain *had* delivered the goods. Not only in these display windows of this particular shop but wherever high-grade merchandise is on sale, I had been seeing evidences of Great Britain's determination to carry on.

It does not require much imagination to conjure up a picture of the men and women who, under the severe stress of present circumstances, constitute the personnel of those British factories that are turning out, not munitions for self-protection, but what, in the trade, are termed "luxury items" for Americans. Such workers are also serving England in her hour of need, turning out goods to be converted into vital dollars. And it would seem to me to take quite as much, if not a great deal more, courage to stand shaping a bit of blue Wedgwood while bombs are falling as it does to be helping to construct a soon-to-be-answering bomb.

* * *

I was suddenly struck by the fact that to "buy British" is as important today as to "buy American." "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." An English poet said that, and, as I entered the shop to look over its offerings of articles, "Made in England," I thought that, in these times, a "thing of beauty," coming out of England, is doubly beautiful; for it, like the people who have made it, has braved danger and defied destruction, and, therefore, has taken on a new meaning in the present scheme of things—a deeper significance in the plan for the future.

Out of England, I reflected, the cry was coming to us across the sea to send battleships, bombers, whatever of the sort we are able to spare for Great Britain's immediate and our own future protection. Yet no sardonic reference was being made to the fact that England was, at the very moment she uttered her plea, casually sending us her finest artistic output, her "things of beauty." A group of Royal Doulton figurines, modeled after characters from Dickens, particularly attracted me. These were so very, so typically, English—this miniature Mr. Pickwick in the goodly company of Bob Cratchitt, Tiny Tim on his shoulder; a flaxen-haired image of Little Nell, one of Martin Chuzzlewit, another of Mr. Micawber, and still another of Old Scrooge. I had a feeling, as I purchased the lot, unable to bring myself to separate them after their perilous journey together, that each of them was doing his or her bit for England, particularly for London, Dickens' London. Neither could I resist a sky-blue Wedgwood bowl. Buying it, I thought of the little potter, Josiah, who had insisted that household utensils should be not only useful but beautiful and had made them so. I recalled how it was of him that Wesley once said, "His soul is very close to God."

* * *

So it would seem, is the spiritual sense of England these days. Let the totalitarians sacrifice beauty to serve their own ugly ends and England will the more fully determine to defend, to the last man, her own things of beauty, her impregnable mental citadels; for England, unlike some others, has not forgotten that "man shall not live by bread alone."

One of Japan's warlords, just last week, suggested that all of Tokyo's glorious cherry trees be cut down and their wood converted into charcoal, since fuel is a pressing need in wartime. But, in London, last summer, a young man risked his life to remove a time bomb from a spot where its explosion might have wrecked St. Paul's.

"It is only meet and right," as the Anglicans say, that we in America deliver right now the goods Britain requires and that we buy the goods she is at present managing so herpically to deliver. "Britain Delivers the Goods"—both literally and figuratively. On her continuance to do so, depends the ultimate victory, in the present conflict of right over might, of spiritual values over material falsifications.

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

Mirror of World Opinion

"Beano" in Massachusetts

Massachusetts, disregarding its Puritan traditions, not so long ago passed a law permitting churches to operate "beano" games. For the privilege, the churches were, however, required to pay a tax of 10 per cent of gross receipts.

The arrangement was, it might be supposed, a delightful one, if moral scruples were discounted. The churches, if they chose, could resort to gambling to "pay off the debt" and even to pay current expenses. And the State (possibly as a sop to conscience) could expect a tithe. And "beano" enthusiasts could at last legally squander the money for baby's shoes, doing so with the combined blessings of Church and State. Lovely!

But, it turns out, there was a fly in the ointment so far as the churches were concerned. The fly was that 10 per cent tax. Recently there appeared at a legislative hearing the pastor of a church in Holyoke. The pastor expressed resentment of the tax as an unjustifiable interference with his church's revenues.

It seems that "beano" had become the chief source of revenue for the church and its school. The games, which attracted patrons from a 50-mile radius, produced a gross of $3,000 a week, of which the State took $300, various entrepreneurs another $1,700, leaving only $1,000 for the church. The pastor—using more polite terms, of course—had come to the inescapable conclusion that his church was being "gypped."

It all goes to show that temporizing with gambling gets nowhere. "Cost of doing business" has been mighty high for the Holyoke church—it doesn't resent that. It doesn't object to letting the professionals get away with 57 per cent of the "take" for expenses and profits. What it objects to is the State's share of 10 per cent. That is too much.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

An Opportunity to Help

Draft boards have been instructed not to accept men who have a criminal record.

We believe there will be abundant statistical information to show that most men within the "draft" age, if they had a criminal record, were first offenders. . . . It seems to us that . . . the training which the Government proposes to give young men in Army camps would doubtless benefit most the young fellow who . . . has taken a fling at minor crime. . . .

We talk much about the rehabilitation of the criminal. Here is an opportunity for constructive work along that line.—*Roane County Reporter,* Spencer, W. Va.

The Next Battle

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The next battle—and the next to last battle—of this war will be fought within the United States. It has been initiated by the President; it has been declared by Congress; it has been sanctioned by the Nation. It is about to begin in full force; it will be decisive; it holds victory in its hands.

Every battle has brought the war nearer the United States and every Nazi conquest has brought the United States nearer the war. The battle of Norway was a prologue. The battle of France was a first act tragedy and warning. And the Battle of Britain—still to be played out reveals a nation with a will to survive so resolute that survive it will.

Because Britain survives, the next battle begins. It is the battle of production. It is the men, management, materials and morale of America pitted against the whole regimentation and resources of Germany and all its conquered countries. It is in a very real sense a head-on contest between the "slave way" and the "free way" of economic life, and those who have been reading The Christian Science Monitor's series on this subject will have a chance to witness—to participate in—this decisive struggle in our land, in our time.

What is the battle of production? Britain has proved that she possesses the will to survive. Can America put into Britain's hands, this month and next—this fall and next spring—the tools with which to prevail. That is the battle of production.

* * *

It is to this battle of production that every major event in Washington last week contributed.

The House of Representatives took but two days to pass the Lend-Lease Act's enabling appropriation of $7,000,000,000. Those who opposed the law joined with its supporters in such numbers to implement it that the final vote was 337 to 55.

President Roosevelt acted to rescue defense production from "unnecessary strikes," if possible, from all strikes. He appointed a distinguished eleven-man National Defense Mediation Board and entrusted it with the urgent task of mediating disputes and preventing stoppages in defense industries. The board will not be in a position to compel arbitration. It must rely on the force of public opinion to enforce its recommendations.

William S. Knudsen quietly told American industry that he could use a 60 per cent increase in defense production right away. The Office of Production Management authorized new priorities on vital defense materials, reported a marked speeding up in the delivery of airplane engines and disclosed that warship construction is exceeding schedule.

The Senate prepared to outdo the House in expediting the lend-lease appropriation. It expects to take not more than a day to do the job. It will be passed by the time this issue of the Monitor reaches most of its readers. That is democracy in action.

The blitzkrieg is still the war instrument of Hitler. Therefore the battle of production must be fought in kind. It must be blitz-production. The ingredients which America needs to win this battle are men, management and morale—men eager to work, not to strike; management, which is neither timid nor greedy and a whole people who are sure of their purpose, sure of themselves and sure of victory.

* * *

There are solid reasons for having the highest faith and confidence in the outcome of the battle of production, this next to the last battle of the war. Even if the Nazis should control, command and be able to mobilize the resources of the entire continent, the war potential of the United States would greatly exceed that of Germany.

The time is at hand for a little confidence in America and what it can do. That will help do it. There's no tea-party ahead; but there's nothing impossible ahead. If the depression has given the United States an inferiority complex, it's time to get rid of it.

Despite the minute regimentation of labor, management and consumer in the Reich, German industry is not unbeatable, is not superior to American industry. Mr. Knudsen has been there and he's not overawed by it. He thinks America can and will win the battle of production—if men, management and morale continue to do it.

The basic economic fact is that American production is superior to Germany's in the essential materials of war and implements of war—steel, coal and oil. The United States turns out 83,000,000 tons of steel yearly, can easily expand to 100,000,000 tons. Germany's steel production is 25,000,000 tons a year plus 17,000,000 which she can command from Sweden. The ratio is 83 to 42, could be 100 to 42 on the side of the free way.

The United States has a two-to-one advantage in coal and a twenty-to-one advantage on the vital commodity of oil. American production of 200,000,000 tons of oil per year is easily attainable. Despite all Russia and Rumania can do, Germany can muster but 10,000,000 tons per year.

* * *

These are the crucial potentials of war. The United States is now in a position to make these potentials decisive. Germany is ahead in the race. She started seven years ago and until she came up squarely against the British Isles, her schedule of conquest was working like clockwork.

But Britain stopped the clock. Britain has proved her will to survive. She asks from America only that she receive the tools with which to prevail. Britain will be more than equal when she has equality of tools. That is the battle of production which is now America's part in this latter-day struggle of slave way versus free. It can be won.

Reading Material for Britain's Defenders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The British have been very thankful for the assistance we have been giving in ever increasing volume but they are also greatly cheered by expressions of our sympathy and interest. To illustrate the point, I will mention an activity my wife and I have taken up—collecting and sending over copies of the Reader's Digest. People usually save their old numbers, and we have received many hundreds from friends and neighbors. I copy part of a letter lately received to show what becomes of them:

> Your brother (our much appreciated neighbor) gave me a batch of Reader's Digests, kindly sent over by you, and today they have gone out in our mobile canteen to be distributed to four lonely posts, where such reading matter is so much needed and appreciated. These are units of ten and twelve men (observation posts and anti-aircraft guns), miles from any village and our canteen looks after twenty of these units. We do their request shopping, post their letters, attend to minor injuries, serve refreshments, wash and darn their socks and take out warm woolens to those in exposed position. All that we do is so very much appreciated and I thought you might like to know how welcome your Digests are. Most units ask that the books be passed to another unit when they have finished with them.
>
> (MRS.) MABEL PARKER

Anyone can collect a few of these magazines and 25 cents will send a small package by mail. The postage is 1½ cents for two ounces—too much for large lots, but through the advice of the British Embassy, we found another way. We send carton boxes full to the British Consul at Baltimore, Md., J. Taylor, and at Norfolk, Va., J. Guthrie, and they hand them to the merchant ships. They are used by officers and crew on the voyage, and given to hospitals and camps on arrival. It is also a good thing to get our children to do their bit, too, however little it may be. I have always remembered with pleasure the first event I can date in my life, when I was five years old. I helped to stuff pillows for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

THEODORE D. A. COCKERELL,
Professor Emeritus,
Boulder, Colo. University of Colorado

Books or Old Magazines

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many of your readers must have books or old magazines they could spare. On all our British and American merchant vessels are men hungry for the education or entertainment these accumulations of reading matter could give. To discover, collect, and distribute to seamen all available literature is the aim of the American Merchant Marine Library Association.

The offices of the Association are situated at 45 Broadway, New York City, with branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, and Sault Ste. Marie. At any of these addresses, shipments of books or periodicals will be received with gratitude, or more detailed information provided cheerfully.

The hours of duty at sea are long and lonely for officers and crew alike. Let us be generous with supplies of healthful reading from our ample reserves.

New York FERDON SHAW

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